

The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

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IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

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Latest AdVICES.

PORTS.	OUTWARD.		HOMEWARD.
	From London	Arrived out.	Received this day.
JAPAN — Yokohama.....	Aug. 5	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Yedo.....	—	—	Oct. 2
Osaka and Hiogo.....	—	—	—
Hakodadi.....	—	—	—
Nagasaki.....	—	—	Oct. 4
CHINA — Peking.....	—	—	—
Tien-tsin.....	—	—	Oct. 1
Chefoo.....	—	—	Sept. 30
New-chwang.....	—	—	Sept. 27
Hankow.....	—	—	Oct. 3
Kiu-kiang.....	—	—	Oct. 4
Chin-kiang.....	—	—	—
Shanghai.....	Aug. 13	Oct. 3	Oct. 6
Ningpo.....	—	—	Oct. 5
Foochow.....	Aug. 13	Oct. 2	Oct. 7
Formosa.....	—	—	—
Amoy.....	—	—	Oct. 7
Swatow.....	—	—	Oct. 8
Hong Kong.....	Aug. 27	Oct. 7	Oct. 12
Canton.....	—	—	Oct. 11
Macao.....	—	—	Oct. 11
PHILIPPINES —	—	—	—
Manila.....	—	—	Sept. 24
COCHIN-CHINA —	—	—	—
Saigon.....	Sept. 2	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
SIAM — Bangkok.....	—	—	—
BORNEO — Labuan.....	—	—	—
Sarawak.....	—	—	—
Batavia.....	—	—	Oct. 16
JAVA — Samarang.....	—	—	—
Sourabaya.....	—	—	—
MALACCA STRAITS —	—	—	—
Singapore.....	Sept. 10	Oct. 16	Oct. 23
Penang.....	Sept. 10	Oct. 14	Oct. 17
CEYLON — Galle.....	Sept. 24	Oct. 20	Oct. 25
Colombo.....	Sept. 24	Oct. 20	Oct. 24

THE MAILS, &c.

The next inward P. and O. mail, due on Monday next, the 29th, will bring dates as follows:—Yokohama, Oct. 11; Shanghai, Oct. 13; Hong Kong, Oct. 19; Singapore, Oct. 26; Galle, Nov. 2. Telegrams in advance of it were received via Galle on the 16th instant.

The interruption in the Kiachta line is now accounted for by serious inundations, whereby 50 vessels of the Siberian telegraph line were destroyed, and Kiachta cut off from all communication for some weeks. Since the telegrams noticed in our last (Shanghai, Oct. 26), others have been received, but without dates.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Messageries Impériales steamer *Moeris*, arrived 20th Nov.—From Yokohama: Messrs. Davies, Megrin, Berthoche, Sedavilli, Isidore, Syd, Bertolotti, Civilla, Bini, Gaudin, Menegazzi, Furci, Chiasella, Goletti, Baratta, Cully, Michie, M. and Mme. Meazza. From Shanghai: Messrs. Deslukes, Leroy, Zanoli, Grenaud, Boncour, Lessius, Pastre, Collins. From Hong Kong: Signori Alaraz y Manilla, De Roda, Y'Garcia Obregon, Luiz del Valle, Variquez, O'Dalt, Salvador sande Andina, Gullarmon, Delgado, Arroya y Alcantara. From Saigon: Mr. Schröder. From Singapore: Messrs. Frankers, Ellerbeck, Armae, Craus, Troneback, Lelange, Hengberg, Hoogstraeters, Brecker, Boutmay, Willer, Cassors, Gaudchaux.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Tanjore*, from Southampton, Nov. 13.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. A. Drought. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. Phillips. To Singapore: Mr. A. D. Forbes. To Ceylon: Mr. H. L. Forbes, Mr. Vanderspar, two Misses Vanderspar, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Toulmin, two children, and servant, Mr. A. W. Orlinton, Rev. J. Brochie, Mr. J. E. Smart, and four second-class passengers.

From Gibraltar.—To Hong Kong: Col. and Mrs. D. J. de A. Barboza. Per P. and O. steamer *Delhi*, from Marseilles, Nov. 21.—To Yokohama: Comdr. St. John. To Hong Kong: Mr. A. Hewlett. To Singapore: Mr. A. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Weir, two children, and servant, Miss A. M. Dare, Capt. Oldfield, R.N., Lieut. Digby. To Ceylon: Mr. John Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Irvine, Capt. and Mrs. Ballantyne, Mr. Hudson, Mr. W. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, three children, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Kriekenbach. To Batavia: Mr. D. Uttermark.

Per P. and O. steamer from Suez, Nov. 28.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. Weber. To Singapore: Mr. Otto Fuffareken, Mr. J. H. N. Hulst.

Per P. and O. steamer *Ryoon*, from Southampton, Nov. 27.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. S. Short and three children. To Ceylon: Capt. Gorman, Mr. R. Atkinson, Mr. E. G. Harding, Mr. A. Croome.

From Gibraltar.—To Hong Kong: H.E. Ant. Ferreira de Lacerda. Per P. and O. steamer *Nyanta*, from Marseilles, Dec. 5.—To Yokohama: Lady Parker, Miss M. Binns. To Shanghai: Mr. G. A. Lindsay. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. C. A. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Chespe, Mr. Hambrough. From Malta.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. E. Petrocchino.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

Our advices from this port are to the 3rd Oct. The English mail of Aug. 5 had arrived out. As frequently happens by the French mail, we have received but a meagre budget of news, and there seems to be nothing of great importance.

We find the following paragraph in the *Japan Times*:—We hear from Yedo, with deep concern, that Sir Harry Parkes was attacked by an assassin, on the night of Wednesday, the 22nd Sept., and are happy to congratulate him on his escape. He was returning to his Legation, escorted by two of his foreign guard only and by the usual native mounted Yakonins, when, about 7 P.M., and not far from the foreign concession, a man suddenly drew as he passed him, and made a cut a him with his sword. Sir Harry saw the gleam of the weapon and touched his horse with the spur; the animal immediately bounded forward and took him out of danger. The assassin was quickly secured and proved to be a Hosokawa man. A companion, who did not draw, escaped. The man was perfectly sober, and denies that he was the offender. We are not likely to hear more about it.

A telegraph (says the *Japan Gazette*) is about to be established between Yokohama and Yedo. The apparatus has all arrived, and we believe also the gentleman to superintend its working. A code has been invented for sending messages in Japanese as well as in English, and it is so simplified that with a little application Japanese will easily understand the signals and be able to use them for native messages.

The following is also from the *Gazette*:—A wholesale series of executions have taken place in Yedo. We hear that of Ennomoto's force over one hundred men were beheaded during the last few days. The officers say that they were not decapitated as rebels, but for thefts and depredations of which they had been guilty. As to Ennomoto himself, he has been sentenced to decapitation, as have also Ogasa-wara Iki-no-kami, Nagai Gemba-no-kami, and one or two others who were at the head of the Tokugawa party at Hakodadi. Satsuma and Choshu have both pleaded for Ennomoto; and although we believe no decisive answer has been given, the probability is that his life will be spared.

The wreck of the British ship *Hamilla Mitchell*, lost on the Leucania Rocks, has parted amidstships, and gone down in seventeen fathoms of water, with all her treasure on board untouched, amounting to some £40,000.

The appeal to Judge Horn by Messrs. De Coningh, Vernede, and Co., from a decision of the Consular Court given in 1868 in favour of Messrs. Hudson, Malcolm, and Co., has been decided against the appellants, thus confirming the judgment of the Consular Court.

HIOGO AND OSAKA.

From the *Hiogo and Osaka Herald* we copy the following account of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh's reception at Osaka.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at the mouth of the river in H. M.'s despatch boat *Salamis* at 8.30 A.M. on Sunday Sept. 19.

Immediately after she had anchored, A. A. J. Gower, Esq., H.M.'s Consul, went off to her in a very elegant barge, belonging to the Prince of Iwami No Kami, accompanied by Mr. Tamaguchi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, who, on behalf of the Government, placed the Temple called "Hongwanji" at the disposal of his Royal Highness during his stay at Osaka. The Duke, however, felt compelled to decline the gracious offer, but not disacknowledged, however, in consequence of his necessarily having to return to Kobe on the same evening.

His Royal Highness landed at the Custom-house wharf at 11.30 A.M., attended by Admiral Keppel, Captain Stanhope, and several other officers. The Japanese Militia were drawn up and

presented arms very creditably; but owing to the Prince appearing in plain dress, upon arriving at the Consulate, where another company was drawn up, some slight blundering occurred.

Several Samourai, representatives of Daimios, sent in their cards, anxious to be received, but only Mr. Governor Zohzuzugi Shohay, and Mr. Tnoyne Bundo, the Governor of the Mint, were admitted to an interview; and after they retired, the Prince and his party partook of Mr. Gower's hospitality, that is to say, they dined with him; this finished they proceeded upon an equestrian excursion to the Mint, where H. R. H. was shown round by the Superintendent, John Waters, Esq.; and afterwards they explored the Castle, and ascended the pagoda; thence, upon an invitation of the Government officials they adjourned to a Tea-house and partook of some refreshment. Returning to the British Consulate at 5 p.m., H. R. H. took his departure in the steam launch for the *Salamis*, which had steam up ready to take them back to Kobe, where H. R. H. had previously invited to dinner on board the *Galatea*, Wutu Yonoski, the Governor of Hiogo.

NAGASAKI.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Nagasaki on the morning of the 24th Sept. in the *Galatea*, accompanied by Admiral Keppel in the *Salamis*. The following day the Royal Standard was hoisted, which was immediately saluted with twenty-one guns from the Japanese fort. At half past one H. R. H. gave audience to the Governor, the Consular Corps, and to a deputation from the British community, when the following address was presented:—

"May it please your Royal Highness—We, the undersigned British subjects resident at Nagasaki, rejoice on this occasion to have the privilege of testifying our loyalty to the Throne and our appreciation of the honour now conferred upon us by the presence of your Royal Highness.

"Although comparatively exiled in this remote part of the globe, the attachment to our country remains unaltered; and we cherish the hope that, amid the more brilliant recollections of foreign travel, your Royal Highness will retain the knowledge that even in no part of Her Majesty's dominion does there exist a stronger feeling of loyalty or a higher respect for the Queen and Royal family than in the small community of British subjects in Nagasaki."

The following reply was made by his Royal Highness:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I thank you sincerely for the address you have presented me.

"In the Queen's name I thank you for the expressions of loyalty to her Throne and family which it contains; and I rejoice to find that neither sojourn in a distant land, nor separation from your native home, has in any degree diminished the allegiance which, as good and faithful subjects, you owe your sovereign."

His Royal Highness next repaired to the British Consulate, where a sumptuous repast was prepared for him by Mr. Flowers, H.M.'s Consul. Admiral and Lady Keppel likewise honoured Mr. and Mrs. Flowers with their presence on this occasion. His Royal Highness met with a most hearty reception from all members of the community. He was cheered on his landing, and a grand illumination prepared to welcome him. The illumination was a great success. It is the first of the kind that has ever been seen at Nagasaki. The whole front of the bund was lit up, and the private bungalows on the hill, which had a charming effect. There were numerous devices, the most conspicuous being V.R. and A. Every one appeared to vie with each other in rendering homage to the Prince. There was no distinction of nationalities; the Dutch at Decima were as hearty in contributing to his welcome as the British were at Ora.

The Japanese authorities were not backward in testifying their respect to the Prince. They placed a guard at his disposal, and invited him to a Japanese spread, which H.R.H. had to decline, as his stay was so short. The Governor, however, gave him a few presents of native production, such as porcelain, &c. The Japanese appeared much pleased with the Prince's bearing, and no doubt his visit will leave a favourable impression on their minds.

H.R.H. left on the 27th ult. for Chefoo in the *Salamis*, accompanied by the Admiral, on their way to Peking.

CHINA.

—O—

SHANGHAI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6, 1869.

The London mail of the 13th Aug. came to hand per *Aden* on the 26th Sept. We have telegrams by her *via* Galle to the 5th ult. and by Kiachta to the 7th ult., to hand on the 2nd inst. The delay by this route was caused by floods near Lake Baikal, which had destroyed nearly thirty miles of line; communication was only restored by means of boats.

The *New York* arrived yesterday, bringing about \$400,000 from San Francisco.

Mr. Wade was expected to arrive by the *New York*, but has been detained. He is positively looked for by the next U.S. mail. Sir Edmund Hornby is still in Japan. Mr. Medhurst, H.B.M.'s Consul, has returned. With the change in the monsoon the date of departure of the mails is changed also. The English and French

mails leave five days earlier. The weather is beautiful; the thermometer averages in the day 75 deg., and 90 deg. during the night.

From the Shanghai papers we learn that the great excitement of the week has been the prevalence of an extraordinary idea among the Chinese that black men are posted in the church compound to catch and kill passers-by about midnight. Notices to this effect have been posted up over the settlement, and have occasioned intense excitement. The object, they say, is to complete the number of eighteen victims, one to be buried at the foot of each pillar, to add to the stability of the building. The foundation of this wonderful idea probably is that the two Indian watchmen have caught a Chinaman loafing in the compound, and have thrashed him, or have been loyving black mail from solitary passengers.

The police took down from a wall a placard which announced that a foreign firm had engaged to give Tls. 12,000 to a number of black men to provide six boys and six girls to be buried alive under the new church; that five or six had already been got, and as many more were still wanted; that the foreign firm had agreed to hold the kidnappers free of all legal responsibility. All over the settlements there were flying rumours: Chinamen had been killed; black men had been seen dragging a body about the compound; some Chinese had been thrown into the church pond, &c. The effect of such notifications and rumours became apparent shortly after, when Chinese began to hang round the walls of the church compound, and ere long to crowd inside. By midday the crowd that thronged the porch of the church and the arcades round it could be counted by hundreds. A glance at many of them showed that they had come in from the country. The faces were indicative generally of eager curiosity mingled with fear; though here and there a shopkeeper or employé of some foreign hong was careful to show by his jest and smile his superiority to such homespun terrors. Messrs. Penfold, Stripling, and Fowler, of the Municipal Police force, were soon among them, seeking good-humouredly to reassure them. The people were freely admitted into the church, as well as into the vaults underneath, where the heating apparatus is. Those that went down into the latter came up looking as pale as if they had seen something horrible, and were eagerly questioned by the bystanders, but could, of course, give no authentic account of the horrors below. The crowd carefully examined the stone floors of the arcade round the church, where spots of varnish had stained some of the stones, and were evidently taken for blood by many of the anxious questioners. Having thus given this satisfaction to the public anxiety, the police authorities cleared the compound, and a foreign constable was detailed to debar further intrusion. It says much for the spirit of confidence that pervades our native police force, that while the bulk even of their educated countrymen display such childish terror, some of them volunteered to guard the compound during the night.

Mr. Alex. Johnston, Municipal Secretary, sent a requisition to the chief engineer to order the services of the steam fire-engine to pump dry the pond in the church compound, and thus give the Chinese ocular demonstration that there were no dead bodies at the bottom.

The pumping was stopped by the church trustees, Messrs. Forrest, H. B.M.'s Acting Consul (during Mr. Medhurst's absence), Michie, Bell, and Krauss, upon the grounds that it was simply pandering to Chinese superstition. The trustees' action has met with general condemnation on the part of the community, and upon the return of Mr. Medhurst assuring proclamations were obtained from the Taoutai through the English Consul. They have soothed the alarm to a very great extent.

We have been informed that the Taoutai has had two men flogged for the share they took in creating the rumours which have caused so much excitement; but we trust the Consuls will not be satisfied without some more reasonable security against a recurrence of the offence.

A change has taken place in the Taoutaiship of Shanghai. His name is Tu; he comes from Nanking. He was exceedingly popular there; a demonstration took place on his departure.

We hear that Ting Futai is expected to visit Shanghai in a few days. One of his motives is supposed to be to send a number of Chinese students to the West.

We have now again ample means of communication with Japan. The P. and O. Company have started a semi-monthly line, and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company runs three boats a month. The former are not subsidised over this route, but the latter has a special contract with the United States Government for this Shanghai line, under which the character of the three steamers, *New York*, *Costa Rica*, and *Oregonian* is defined as "United States Mail Steamers," subject to the rules, and entitled to the advantages of such subsidised vessels.

The property known as the Clarendon Hotel has been sold by auction for Tls. 4,000, at which figure we presume it was retired. For Mr. Alt's bungalow, at Nagasaki, there was only one *bona fide* bid of \$1,000, and the property was withdrawn.

The export of silk up to the last English mail was 19,723 bales. Nothing further has been done in the matter of the Club scheme, to which we referred in our last issue, but the matter is believed to be under consideration. A very general impression prevails that the new scheme involves personal responsibility on the part of members for the Club debts. But we believe that nothing of the kind is contemplated, and that members would be no more liable for the encumbrances than they are now.

The *North China Herald* says:—

We are glad to learn that the Duke of Edinburgh has changed his intention of striking Shanghai out of the programme, and that we may positively look for his arrival between the 20th and 25th inst. The reason he was going to pass Shanghai by was that he had been told so little enthusiasm had been shown at the meeting held to consider the manner of his reception that it was unlikely he would be warmly welcomed. The community are indebted to Mr. Medhurst for removing this impression, and for explaining to him that the proceedings on the 16th August were quite a type of the ordinary Shanghai meeting, to which every one comes to listen, few to talk, and which always winds up with the appointment of a committee. The Duke was to have been at Chefoo about the 30th Sept., to go from thence to Taku and Peking. We regret very much to learn that he persists in his intention of visiting the capital incognito; for, we can only repeat, the Chinese understand no such arrangement, and will construe the affair to mean that their own Government would not pay him honour. As we said before, he will probably reach Shanghai about three weeks hence. There is, therefore, still ample time to arrange for a reception which we doubt not will enable the Prince to carry away as favourable an impression of the good feeling of Shanghai as of the other places he has visited during his tour. A meeting is called at H. B. M. Consulate, on the 7th inst., to receive the report of the Committee appointed to concert measures for his reception. We hear that the programme is to comprise performances by the Concordia Amateurs, and the A. D. C., a cricket match, a ball, &c., &c.

A meeting of the Rowing Club has been held to discuss the best locality for the regatta. It was decided by a majority of eighteen to four to keep to the old water on the Soochow Creek. It is true the bend there is objectionable, and a source of frequent doubt and dispute. But in other respects the creek is far preferable. The public can see nothing of a race on the river and a good number of spectators is all important to give life to any sports.

A Ningpo correspondent writes:—You have often written dirges over the decline of Ningpo; but what think you of the bodily removal of a firm from hence to Chinkeang?—Chinkeang which used to be regarded as the most hopeless port in China. Yet the phenomenon is occurring. Ry-the-bye, the disease from the fell ravages of which the wealthy foreign trade in China has become reduced to its present moribund condition is discovered to be Hart disease; and unless you political doctors of the press can restore the organ to its proper position, and confine its action to its proper functions, there is no hope for the patient.

The *Shanghai Daily News* informs us that "the British Naval officers have been converted into amateur colporteurs, the senior officer now in port having received by the last mail, through, if not from, the Admiralty, a large parcel of tracts for distribution in the 'sink of iniquity.' A number of them are, we believe, already flying free over the settlement." We give this statement as likely to afford some amusement, it being, we believe, quite true.

SHIPPING.—The Taunton, from London, 116 days, is the only arrival to record. The departures are Fiery Cross, for London, on the 26th ult., and the Everhard, on the 25th ult., for New York, both taking tea. The Lizzie Iredale, Tavistock, Dholerah, Wylo, and John Lidgett are loading for London at £2 a ton, and the Willy Rickmers, for New York, at a slight advance on that figure.

THE NORTHERN PORTS.

A Chefoo correspondent writes:—The *Adventure*, Captain Raby, R.N., arrived here on the 29th Sept., with Lady Keppel, and part of the suite of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and H.M.S. *Salamis*, bearing the flag of the Honourable Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, arrived here on the following day with his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and his suite. Immediately after the *Salamis* had anchored the Duke landed with Admiral Keppel, without attracting any unusual attention, and after quietly walking round Yantai hill he entered one of the English merchant's houses, where he partook of some refreshment. He afterwards strolled through the Chinese town, making a few purchases, and returned on board the *Salamis* to dinner. It was intimated that the Duke desired to preserve an *incognito* during this first visit to Chefoo, as the *Galatea* not being here, he was the guest of Admiral Keppel, and thus no address was presented on his landing.

Peking is excessively quiet; there is not a word new from this quarter.

Further news from Tientsin confirms the view that the attack on Messrs. Williamson and Hodge was the work of simple robbers. One of the men, who confesses to having received their watches as his share of the plunder, has been caught, and gives the following account of the circumstance. He saw them go on board, when a woman standing near pointed out some money which they were carrying in a handkerchief, and remarked that they were going up country. The prisoner at once collected a party of five Shantung men, and they decided on following up and robbing the boat. They followed it with this design, keeping it in sight; and on their way picked up eight other men, raising their total number to thirteen. The prisoner says he is a disbanded brave, and has been out of employment for some time.

H. B. M.'s Consul at Tientsin has had a letter from Admiral Keppel by H. M. gunboat *Dove*, requesting him to get twenty

boats ready for the conveyance of the Duke of Edinburgh to Peking. The *Salamis* and *Adventure* are to accompany him to Taku; the latter, it is said, to take Sir R. Alcock home. Our correspondent adds:—Business is dull; but 8½ lbs. are quoted at Tls. 2.20. If the Shanghai market keeps firm, ours will respond; but the dealers here fear large supplies will come forward from your port, and, as usual, be drawn against and thrown upon this market at something less than they cost in Shanghai. The weather is delightful; thermometer 75 in the shade.

THE YANGTSE PORTS.

A Hankow correspondent writes:—There is nothing to say, for the excellent reason that nobody is able to do anything whatsoever. Locomotion is impossible except in boats, business is at a standstill, because all the towing paths are deep under water, and no goods can be carried into the interior; the tea season is practically over, and the merchants are grumbling sadly at the small quantity settled here, and at the prospect of an utterly dead and dull winter, in consequence of the poverty of the natives, whose third crop is hopelessly lost. Even the sportsmen are to be pitied, for the flood has driven the snipe into inaccessible regions, and quail alone go to fill the bags. I do not know how the pheasant season promises, but a large party is going up to-morrow in boats to King-kow, whither the *Leven* is bound for her quarterly artillery practice. The *Leven* will tow the house boats, and the Jacks will have a fine time of it skylarking over the country as beaters. Up to the present they have led a hard life, unable to go on shore, and without even the secondary excitement of seeing anything going on in the settlement, always excepting the rise of the water, the crashing of walls, and the quaking of verandahs. The Amateur Dramatic Company have announced four performances for the coming season, and this appears to be our only chance of domestic amusement for the winter.

Another correspondent says:—The abomination of desolation still exists at this cheerful port. The flood decreased about four inches last week, but is now again rising, and the level is only about a foot and a-half below the highest point. The weather is becoming too cold for canoes, setting apart the fact that we hate the very sight of them, and one's out-door recreation is limited to a "constitutional" up and down the vorandah. We are looking forward to the prospect of skating about the streets in the winter. Croquet sets and mowing machines are not in great demand.

A Chinkeang correspondent writes:—I see you advocate the idea of a railway from Chinkeang to Chingkiang-pu, but I fear you will have hard work to make the idea take root, much less blossom and bear fruit. The Chinkeang folks are too few and feeble; the Chinese are too idiotic; and the officials at Shanghai, like Galileo, care for none of these things. If there were a Consul at Chinkeang, the thing might be, but as it is I see little hope or chance of it.

A Kiukiang correspondent writes:—Water keeps much about the same level; that is, there is a road all along the Bund, but one half is still under water, and we have had nothing but bad weather for the last fortnight. Monseigneur Baldus, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Kiangsi province, died last night, from an attack of acute dysentery. His health had been far from good for some time past, and he was repeatedly urged to try a change; but no arguments could induce him to desert his post. Over thirty years, some twenty of which were passed in Houan, of Missionary labours, were thus brought to a peaceful close.

FORMOSA.

We are glad to be able to state, on undoubted authority, that the account in our last issue (copied from a Hong Kong paper) of another outrage on foreigners in Formosa was entirely without foundation, and that both the gentlemen named as sufferers are safe and well. The rumour arose probably out of some mistake; but however this may be, it seemed credible enough, for the present policy of our Government towards China is only too likely to produce such fruits, especially in Formosa.

HONG KONG.

Our advices from this port extend to Oct. 12. The outward mail of Aug. 27 was received there on Oct. 7th. There is very little news of interest; the following items are from the local papers:—

Admiral Sir Henry Kellett has arrived in H.M.S. *Rinaldo*, to assume command of the British fleet in China and Japan, in place of Admiral Keppel. Salutes were fired from the *Princess Charlotte*, and from the U.S. corvette *Iroquois*. Admiral Kellett, we are happy to say, is in good health.

We understand that steps are being taken by a number of prominent residents to entertain Admiral Keppel at a complimentary parting dinner on his arrival at Hong Kong. Although not exactly a "public" proceeding, a knowledge of this fact will give great satisfaction to the gallant admiral's numerous friends and admirers.

A most interesting account of the proceedings of the Portuguese gunboat *Camoës* appears in the last *Boletim da Provincia* of Macao. She succeeded in capturing the junk which committed the *Apenrade* piracy, but was compelled through stress of

weather to abandon her. Several articles marked with the name of the vessel were recovered, but the pirates unfortunately escaped; the crew of the *Cameos* appear to have behaved with great gallantry.

We learn from Whampoa that a strike of the Chinese dock labourers, which caused much inconvenience to the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, is at an end. It appears that the strike originated with a gang of boiler makers from Hong Kong, one of whom was arrested on a charge of theft. The whole gang hereupon struck work, and induced the Whampoa men to join them in standing out for the release of the prisoner. The matter having been referred to H.B.M. Consul, a Chinese officer was sent down in the gunboat *Feiloong*, and on a demonstration being made to apprehend the ringleaders, the entire gang submitted after a short delay, and turned to at their work in the dock on Thursday last. The promptitude with which the *Feiloong* was despatched to Whampoa, and the activity of the Chinese official sent down in her, with the material assistance rendered by Capt. Francis and his chief officer and their men, have been effectually of service in this matter.

Some experiments have been attempted at the Peak with an electric light, which has been arranged with a view to lighting up the mountain on the night of the illumination. To judge of the light as it appeared from the Queen's-road, the experiment would seem to have been far from successful, and some great improvements will be necessary before it will be of any use whatever for the purposes of illumination. The experiments, however, seem to have had the effect of putting the police in a perfect state of fever. Reports of an attack at the Peak flew to Central Station from all quarters of the town, and the force was under arms ready to march, when the Captain Superintendent, who had been dining out, arrived in a breathless condition, just in time to see the last glimmering ray of the experiment disappearing over the Peak. He bethought himself of the Duke, and repeated to himself, in an under tone, "sold."

An extraordinary rumour has become current among the Chinese in this colony, to the effect that the Duke of Edinburgh has been captured by the Japanese, and will only be set free on the payment of a ransom of two hundred thousand dollars. This rumour, it is said, is also flying about in the City of Canton, and is in fact the topic of the day. It is supplemented by a statement to the effect that the British Government intend going to war on the subject.

From Captain Owen, of the *Patchee*, which vessel has just arrived from Liverpool, we learn that, on Sept. 23, in lat. 2.53 N., long. 110.25 E., he spoke the British barque *Eastern Chief*, from London, bound to Nagasaki. The ship was then in charge of the chief officer, the captain having jumped overboard and been drowned. It was further reported that the deceased captain had first shot a seaman, and then sprang over the side. A boat was lowered to try and save the unfortunate man, but after pulling about for an hour the search proved useless. No particulars were given of the affair.

The following circular has been issued at Amoy, with reference to the late Consul Gibson:—

The foreign residents of Formosa and Amoy have subscribed to erect a monument to the late Mr. John Gibson, H.B.M.'s Acting Consul at Taiwan, in recognition of his able services during the late disturbances there.

It has since come to their knowledge that Mr. Gibson's mother and sister were dependent upon him for their support, and are placed in straitened circumstances by his death.

They therefore desire to increase their subscriptions, and raise a sum which would enable them to continue in some measure the support which the late Mr. Gibson's relatives have now lost.

About \$1,000 have been already raised in Amoy for this object, and the committee now invite the assistance of the communities of Hong Kong and the other ports in China. Committee: Messrs. J. C. Wardlaw, F. Chomley, George Phillips, John Cass, Henry Smith.

Subscriptions will also be received by the Hon. J. B. Taylor, Hong Kong, the Oriental Bank Corporation, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Amoy, October 1, 1869.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

The third ordinary meeting of the above society has been held; Mr. Duncanson in the chair. Present: Hon. Messrs. Keswick, Taylor, and Rowett, Messrs. Lemann, Forbes, Chrichton, Kaye, Sassoon, Berwick, Olmsted, André, Vickers, Belilios, W. Hart, G. Thomson, and others.

The Chairman said that he believed there would not be much opposition to what had to be proposed at the present meeting, and read the report, as follows:—

"The directors have much pleasure in placing before the shareholders the third half-yearly report of the affairs of the society, terminating June 30 last, and showing at that date, as per accompanying statement, a balance at credit of \$547,263.82, together with a sum representing paid-up capital of \$250,000. From this sum the directors recommend the distribution of a dividend of \$500 per share, which on 250 shares will absorb \$125,000, and a further sum of \$62,500 to be set apart for apportionment hereafter amongst contributing shareholders. Of the balance, they propose, in accordance with the terms of the deed of settlement, placing \$250,000 to reserve fund, and carrying forward on current account \$109,763.82. From the 1st July to date, further net premia, amounting to about \$170,000, may be considered as earned, and will appear in due course to the credit of the society. Including

the total losses of the steamer *Fungshuey*, and the British ship *Hamilla Mitchell*, the subsequent claims paid to date, together with such as are pending, may be estimated, as far as can be well ascertained, at about \$70,000. All vessels on which the society had accepted insurances for the year 1868, with the exception of one time policy for \$24,000, which expires on the 20th Dec. next, have reached their destinations, and the risks now at stake are principally confined to homeward bound ships, for the arrival of which sufficient time has not yet elapsed."

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Lemann proposed, in accordance with the terms of the report, that the dividend of \$500 per share be declared; which motion, having been seconded by Mr. Hart, was carried.

Mr. André wished to know whether the society could not establish branches at Bangkok.

The Chairman replied that this question had been under the consideration of the directors for some time. Were the risks likely to be good? The directors were rather of the opinion that they would not pay; and their society was but a young one yet.

Mr. André said that would be for the directors to say whether the risks were good or not.

Hon. Mr. Taylor proposed a vote of thanks to the directors and the secretary for their able management; which, having been duly seconded by Mr. Kaye, was unanimously carried.

The meeting then separated.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Re LYALL, STILL and Co., Bankrupts, *Ex parte* LIEBERT and LEVITA.—Judgment.

This is a motion under section 96 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance (No. 5 of 1864), for the purpose of determining the claim of Messrs. Liebert and Co. against the official assignee in the above bankruptcy, to the sum of \$4,975.62 alleged to be the balance of proceeds of the sale of certain goods pledged by Messrs. Lyall, Still and Co. to the Oriental Bank Corporation, to secure their account current. The bank, after satisfying their claims, paid the above balance, on the 28th of May, 1868, to the official assignee. These goods consisted of: Firstly, 220 bales of Grey Shirtings ex *Canadian*; secondly, 70 bales Grey Shirtings and 10 of T-Cloths, ex *Serica*. The motion also includes a claim to the sum of \$1,016, alleged to be the proceeds of the sale of 7 bales of prints, part of a shipment of 18 bales, ex *Merse*, which had come to the hands of the official assignee in specie, and had been sold by him. The whole of these goods were shipped by the claimants to Messrs. Lyall, Still, and Co. under very special terms and conditions, contained in a correspondence, which is part of the evidence in this case, and substantially embodied in the heading of the invoice of each shipment. The heading of the invoice in the case of each shipment is as follows:—

"Invoice of bales forwarded to Messrs. Killick, Martin and Co., London, for shipment per _____, and consigned to Messrs. Lyall, Still and Co., Hong Kong, for realisation. Proceeds to be remitted to Messrs. _____, London, to meet Messrs. George Lyall and C. F. Still's acceptance for £ _____ against this shipment, and bought to order and for account of whom it may concern." It was admitted at an early stage in the argument that the correspondence above referred to and the form of invoice were conclusive evidence of an agreement whereby the vendors secured to themselves an equitable lien upon the proceeds of the goods to the extent that might be necessary to cover the acceptances given for the purchase money. It is clear that the title of the assignee being merely derivative he must, as between himself and the claimants, stand in the place of the bankrupts, and take the property subject to all equitable liens to which it would have been subject in their hands. This being conceded, and the seven bales of prints sold by the official assignee having been clearly identified as part of the shipment of eighteen bales ex *Merse*, no further opposition was offered to the claim of the vendors to the sum of \$1,016. But, with regard to the sum of \$4,975.62, stated to be the balance of the proceeds of the goods ex *Canadian*, *Ariel*, and *Serica*, sold by the Oriental Bank Corporation, it was urged on behalf of the official assignee that this sum could not be identified as part of such proceeds, but consisted of moneys paid to the bank by Messrs. Lyall, Still and Co. out of mixed funds, and that in fact, owing to the mode of realisation of the goods, their actual proceeds could not be traced, and the trust had therefore been destroyed. The evidence of Mr. Berwick, manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation, was to the effect that the bills of lading, properly endorsed, were deposited with the bank to cover the account current of Messrs. Lyall, Still and Co. That on the arrival of each ship the goods were landed and stored to the order of the bank in the godowns of Messrs. R. S. Walker and Co. That Messrs. Lyall, Still and Co. were allowed to effect the sale of them. That, as sales were effected, and the proceeds paid to the bank, the latter granted delivery orders. The evidence of Mr. G. F. Maclean, who was at the time the resident partner of the firm of Lyall, Still and Co., was to the same effect; on cross-examination he stated that they effected the sales through their comprador, who received the proceeds, and that they paid the equivalent of them to the bank sometimes by cash, sometimes by comprador's orders, and sometimes by cheque. It is argued, therefore, that these payments by Messrs. Lyall, Still and Co. to the bank on account of the proceeds of the goods may have been made out of mixed funds, and are not necessarily the actual pro-

ceeds of the goods, against which alone any trust can attach. It seems to me, however, that such a contention cannot prevail. The case must be decided on the principles laid down in *Pennell v. Deffell*, 23 L.J., ch. 115, and *Frith v. Cartland*, 34 L.J., ch. 301. I have been pressed on behalf of the official assignee with a recent decision of Chief Justice Smale, in a similar motion, *ex parte Henderson and Co.*, where the claimants had been unsuccessful, but on referring to the facts of that case I find a manifest distinction. There it appears that the money claimed could not be identified as the proceeds of the particular shipment, but it is stated in the judgment to have been the balance of a sum paid to a third person by the comprador of Messrs. Lyall, Still, and Co., out of moneys forming a "general mass, entirely confused and undistinguished as to the sources from which it was made up." In this case, however, it is otherwise. The property in the goods passed to the bank on the delivery of the bills of lading endorsed, and the bank were the sellers. Whether they employed Messrs. Lyall, Still, and Co., or any other brokers or agents to effect the sale, the money received by them on account of such sale must be considered to be the "proceeds" within the meaning of the heading of the invoice. The title of the bank as purchasers for valuable consideration without notice, has never been contested as to such portion of the proceeds as they retained to satisfy their own claims, but the title of the official assignee to the surplus of \$4,975 62c. paid over to him, is subject in my opinion to the equitable lien of the claimants, who are entitled to have the same applied *pro tanto* in discharge of the acceptances given for the purchase money of the goods. The order of the Court, therefore, is that the official assignee pay to the claimant the sum of \$1,016, being the proceeds of seven bales of prints *ex Merse*, and the sum of \$4,975 62c., being the balance of the proceeds of the goods *ex Canadian, Ariel, and Serica*. The costs of both sides to be paid out of the estate.

PHILIPPINES.

—o— MANILA.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

MANILA, Oct. 4.

On Oct. 1, at half past eleven a.m., the inhabitants of this place were put in great fear by an unusually long oscillation of the earth; this began by violent trembling for five seconds, followed by a movement from S.S. east to N.N. west, which lasted strongly for about fifty seconds, and after a short pause two shocks of a few seconds. Had the trembling continued half the time of that of the oscillation there is not a building in Manila but would have been thrown down. Fortunately, such was not the case; nevertheless, the movement has shaken every building here; large rents are to be seen in nearly every house, all the churches and public buildings are more or less rent from top to bottom, and several houses have partially fallen in; in Cavite, and the neighbouring provinces, the reports are rather worse than in Manila; up to the present we hear of only six lives lost, but hundreds of contusions from the falling of bricks, &c.; many houses have suffered in their strength, and during our present heavy rains it is very likely many will gradually fall in. On the 2nd and 3rd two oscillating shocks were felt at about 6 and 8 p.m., but fortunately of only a few seconds' duration, and causing no further damage than the falling of some walls already tottering from that of the 1st inst.

At sea the shock of the 1st inst. was felt by vessels a hundred miles out from the coast.

Commercial Report.

IMPORTS.

SHANGHAI.—A large and chiefly speculative business had been transacted in Grey Shirtings and T-Cloths, and prices were at one time raised above their former level; the market subsequently became very quiet, and prices at the close were nominally on a par with those last current. Grey Shirtings: Stocks had not been increased by any arrivals; but deliveries and re-exports had been only to a moderate extent. Prices were Tls. 2.04 to Tls. 2.07 for 7 lbs., Tls. 2.24 to Tls. 2.27 for 8.4 lbs., and 9 lbs. to 9.12 lbs., Tls. 2.45 to Tls. 2.85 per piece. White Shirtings: The lower counts had been in better request, and best 60 reed were worth Tls. 2.35 per piece. T-Cloths: The comparative cheapness of these goods had attracted speculators, who invested largely at what seem moderate figures. The Chinese dealers were still chary of paying higher rates, but there was a fair demand at current prices. Drills: American slightly weaker, owing to barter transactions. Best Dutch had found buyers at Tls. 3.72 per piece, and English were as last quoted. Fancy Goods: Sales of Dyed Brocades reported at Tls. 3.20 per piece, and the demand had continued. Woollens: There is very little fresh to report. Camlets were very dull of sale. Some Scarlet Long Ellis, M.M. Chop, had been sold at Tls. 5.95 to Tls. 6.05 per piece. Figured Orleans firmly held for higher rates. Metals—Nail Rod Iron: The business in Nail Rods had been small, scarcely 5,000 bundles having changed hands at Tls. 2.0 to Tls. 2.05 per picul for fair assortments. Bar Iron quite neglected; no transactions had transpired. The market for both descriptions was very dull, but quotations were nominally unaltered. Lead was again quiet, L.B. saleable in small lots at Tls. 5.25. Coals: The market had continued quiet, the only arrivals being a cargo of Formosa and one from the Russian coast. Quotations:—White Shirtings, Tls. 2.1.5 to Tls. 2.9.0; T-Cloths, 6lbs., Tls. 1.3.5 to

Tls. 1.6.0., 7 lbs., Tls. 1.6.5 to Tls. 1.9.2, 8 to 8.4 lbs., Tls. 2.0.0 to Tls. 2.4.0, American Drills, 40 yds., Tls. 8.9.5 to Tls. 4.1.0, American Jeans, 80 yards, Tls. 3.1.0 to Tls. 3.1.5, American Sheetings, 40 yards, Tls. 3.6.0 to Tls. 3.7.0, English Drills, 40 yards, Tls. 3.5.5 to Tls. 3.8.5, Dutch Drills, 40 yards, Tls. 3.5.0 to Tls. 3.7.2, Camlets, English, S S, per piece, Tls. 11.5.0 to Tls. 12.5.0, Spanish Stripes, per yard, Tls. 0.5.5 to Tls. 0.8.0, Medium Broad and Habit Cloth, Tls. 0.9.0 to Tls. 1.3.5, Long Ellis, Scarlet, per piece, 6.2.5 to 6.8.0, Assorted, Tls. 6.5.0; Iron: Nail Rod, small size, per picul, Tls. 1.8.0 to Tls. 1.9.5, fair to good assorted, Tls. 2.0.2 to Tls. 2.0.5, Hoop, Tls. 1.7.0 to Tls. 1.8.0; Flat and Round, Tls. 2.1.0 to Tls. 2.2.0, Lead, per picul, Tls. 5.0.0 to Tls. 5.2.0, Tin Plates, per box, Tls. 4.5.0 to Tls. 4.8.0, Steel, per tub, Tls. 3.2.0 to Tls. 3.4.0.

HONG KONG.—Late advices from the northern and coast ports had induced more inquiry for Raw Cotton, and considerable quantities had found buyers at a slight advance on last quotations. Stocks were light, and holders firm. Yarn continued in request, and we quote a further advance of \$5 to \$7.50 per bale. Cotton Goods generally were weaker, and 7 and 8.4 lb. Grey Shirtings were 3 to 5 cents lower. Large sales of 6 lb. T-Cloths had been made at \$1.97 to \$2.00, and the stock was much reduced. Common 7 lb. were wanted at former rates. Dutch and English Drills commanded last quotations, but American were not much inquired for. Camlets and Lastings of best makes wanted, but buyers refused all inferior qualities. Long Ellis and Spanish Stripes neglected. Lead very firm, with sellers of small parcels of L.B. at \$6.50 per picul. Tin tended downwards. The only sale of Coal had been one cargo of Sydney at \$5.25 per ton.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

The following reports are from Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular:—SHANGHAI.—Black Teas: Business in these descriptions was quite suspended for a few days after the arrival of the English mail of the 18th August, but a concession on the part of the Teamen of about one tael per picul has since led to the settlement of 15,400 chests. The present stock is estimated at 51,000 chests. Quotations are Tls. 15 to Tls. 19 for low common to common Hohow; Tls. 19.50 for common black leaf; Tls. 20 to Tls. 20.50 for Teas rather superior to common; and Tls. 21 to Tls. 22 for fair medium kinds. Green Teas have been in fair demand, principally for American account, finest Moyunes of fancy make having been especially in favour. For these very full prices have been paid, but for other kinds—fine Moyunes and Twankis—we may quote a decline of about one tael per picul, making the fall from opening rates about Tls. 3. Settlements since the 23rd Sept. amount to 26,500 half-chests, and the stock now stands at 69,000 half-chests.

FOOCHOW.—Settlements since despatch of the English mail amount to 14,318 chests Congou at Tls. 10.3 to Tls. 26.8 o.b.; 868 do. Souchong at Tls. 19.55 to Tls. 26.8 o.b.; 1,657 half-chests Oolongs at Tls. 28.55 o.b.; 308 chests Flowery Pekoe at Tls. 21.55 to Tls. 44.8 o.b.; and 2,060 boxes Scented Tea at Tls. 8.8 to Tls. 21.8 o.b. Congous had been coming in more freely, and holders were displaying more willingness to meet the views of buyers, but no actual decline could be quoted. Holders of Oolongs were very firm for prices last quoted for cargo grades, and the only purchase has been one fine "string" containing an assortment of the several qualities. Stocks amounted to 63,378 chests Congou, 5,825 do. Souchong, 45,675 half-chests Oolongs, and 3,522 boxes Scented Teas. Receipts of Congou are 88,000 chests, of Souchong 8,000 chests, and of Oolongs 44,000 half-chests short of those to same date last year.

AMOX.—No settlements of Tea have been reported during the interval, and holders of Oolongs seem rather disposed to make some concessions, though not enough as yet to lead to a resumption of operations. Stocks amount to 2,481 packages Congou, and 49,460 packages Oolong. The receipts of the latter to date amount to 61,676 packages, as against 105,203 packages to same date last year.

CANTON.—The market for all kinds of exports has been very quiet since the departure of the English mail. In Teas the transactions have been very trifling, and partly taken for shipment to South America. Prices remain unchanged, and although the Teamen are disposed to take advantage of reported increased cost of the leaf to advance their prices here, the limited demand has, however, prevented them from succeeding.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—During the interval a large business had been transacted, and settlements were estimated at fully 2,000 bales. Prices had remained very firm, but no actual advance can be quoted. The market was very bare of all good or best classes, the unsold stock of 5,500 bales being chiefly composed of common and very undesirable parcels. The export to date was about 19,500 bales, against 31,550 to same period last season, showing a decrease of fully 12,000 bales.

CANTON.—Unfavourable news from France had caused an almost entire suspension of business; since the arrival of the English mail there had been no settlements whatever reported, and offers previously made had been withdrawn. The silkmen refused to make any concession in prices, but were anxious to dispose of the accumulating stocks. Nothing doing in Re-reels; we quote strictly No. 1, \$570 to \$575, with no demand.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates, see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m. s. ...	—	—	—
Hio-go & Osaka, " ...	—	—	—
Shanghai " " ...	6s. 11½d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0½d.
Canton " " ...	—	—	—
Hong Kong " " ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.	4s. 6½d.
Macao " " ...	—	—	—
Singapore " " ...	4s. 6½d.	4s. 7d.	4s. 7d.
Manila " " ...	—	—	—
Colombo " " ...	1 to 2 dis.	—	par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	800	226
" Hong Kong	24½ to 24¾ dis.	—
Bar silver	111.7.5	6 prem.
Mexican dollars	74.4.0	par.

1/10 Bous, at Yokohama, — to — per 100 dols.

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, New, 15; Old, 25 per cent. premium.
 Hong Kong Gas Company, — dols. per share.
 Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 15 to 16 per cent. discount.
 Union Dock Company, 50 per cent. discount.
 China Traders' Insurance, 900 dols. premium.
 Hotel shares, 50 to 60 per cent. discount.
 Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 20 per cent. premium.

SHANGHAI SHARES AND STOCKS.

	Shares.	Paid up.	Latest Qtn.	Divnd.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	
Shanghai Dock Company ...	500	500	80	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	Nil.	None.
Shanghai Cargo-boat Company	200	200	200	10 p.c.
Shanghai Gas Company ...	100	100	97	None.
Shanghai Racket Club ...	120	120	70	..
Hongque Wharf Company ...	1,000	1,000	51	..
Shanghai S.N. Company ...	100	100	92½	12 p.c.
S. Tug and Lighter Company ...	850	850	450	..
Shanghai Horse Bazaar ...	50	50	..	0.75
French Gas Company ...	50	50	25	..
Hong K. Fire Insurance Co. ...	1,000	200	340	..
North China Insurance Co. ...	1,000	200	360	..
North China Steamer Company	500	500	380	20 p.c.
Union S.N. Company ...	100	100	90	15 p.c.
Yangtze Insee. Association ...	1,000	1,000	1,450	8 p.c.
Recreation Fund	50	—	16	..
Union Insurance Society ...	\$5,000	1,000	2,800	..
China Traders' Co. (Limited) ...	5,000	1,000	1,850	..
H. K. and China Gas (Lim.) ...	£10	£10	\$44	6 p.c.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Oct. 5, Taunton.
 At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—From London, &c., Oct. 2, United Service; from Cardiff, 6, Cymbeline; from Newport, 3, Emerald; from Havre, 4, Taffarette; from London, Star of the North (reported by telegram).
 At BANGKOK.—From Newcastle, Sept. 6, Jeverland; 22, Girondo.
 At SINGAPORE.—From London, Oct. 26, Otter; from Liverpool, Na-worth (reported by telegram).
 At SAIGON.—From Bordeaux, Oct. 1, Aurelie; from Marseilles, Sophie.
 At COLOMBO.—From London, Oct. 17, Ocean Beauty; from Sunder-land, 21, Elliotts.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For New York, Sept. 26, Everhard.
 From FOOCHEW.—For London, Lord Macaulay, E. P. Bouverie.
 From MANILA.—For London, via Cebu, Sept. 21, Asterias; for Liverpool, via Cebu, Catalina; for New York, 14, Formosa.
 From BANGKOK.—For Europe, Aug. 28, Benares; Sept. 12, Vorwek; 27, Indiana; for Falmouth, 18, Mikado.
 From SAIGON.—For Bordeaux, Sept. 16, Rosendaal.
 From COLOMBO.—For London, via Taticoren, Oct. 20, Helen Fin-layson.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Nov. 16, off Dungeness, from Bat-avia, for Amsterdam, Presto; 15, at Bremerhaven, from Rangoon, Johanne Wilhelmine; Nov. 15, at Havre, from Akyab, Arctic; 18, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Nederland and Oranje; from Sourabaya, Van d. Palm; 21, in the Downs, from Penang, Ceylon; 20, at London, from Bangkok, Sarah Anderson.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 17, from Liverpool, for Yokohama, Caractacus; for Shanghai, Duke of Abercorn; 19, from London, for Colombo, &c., Queen of Devon; for Hong Kong, Taitting; for Hong Kong and Can-ton, Maunelita; for Yokohama, Eliza Shaw; 18, from Cardiff, for Galle, Athole; 17, from Liverpool, for Singapore, Dorette; from Sun-derland, for Galle, Glance; 20, from London, for Hong Kong, Sir Lancelot; for Shanghai, Spindrift; 19, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Bedfordshire, after repairing; 18, from Glasgow, for Singapore, Loch-leven Castle; from Cronstadt, for River Amoor, Otto and Antonie.

LAI D ON.—At Glasgow, for Singapore, Edinburgh Castle; for Bat-avia and Sourabaya, Dunmore; at Liverpool, for Shanghai, Doune Castle; for Yokohama, Albatros.

SPOKEN.—Dinna (?), Colombo to London, Sept. 11, 29 S., 12 E.; Tamerlane, Shanghai to London, Sept. 14, off Cape Turnabout; Fair Leader, London to Hong Kong, Sept. 12, 1 N., 22 W.; British ship, No. 8,425, 4th d. p. (Langford?), to Japan, 112 days out, Oct. 14, 40 N., 18 W.; Beulah (?), of London, Bordeaux to Batavia, Nov. 14, 45 N., 9 W.; City of Aberdeen, Shanghai to London, Nov. 6, 11 N., 25 W.; Bertha (schooner), of Stettin, for Amoor River, Aug. 15, 40 N., 138 E.; City of Aberdeen, from Shanghai, Nov. 6, 11 N., 25 W.; Iho-sho-maran, Aberdeen to Nagasaki, Sept. 15, 2 S., 19 W.; Ilex (Nor-barque), Newcastle to Ceylon, Sept. 25, 15 N., 26 W.; Belle of South-est, London to Singapore, Oct. 26, N., 25 W.; Père de Famille, Toulon to Cochin China, Oct. 13, 11 N., 26 W.; Early Bird (ship), Dundee to Singapore, Sept. 15, 1 S., 22 W.; War Cloud, Ceylon to London, Sept. 17, 25 S., 53 E.; Crutze (Dutch ship), Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 21; Theresa, Macao to London, Sept. 2, 21 S., 67

E.; Falcon, Foochow to London, Sept. 22, 33 S., 30 E.; Vrede, Bat-avia to Amsterdam, Oct. 15, 19 S., 3 W.; Cheshire Lass, Foochow to London, Sept. 7, 27 S., 52 E.; W. S. Lindsay, Shanghai to London, Oct. 9, 25 S., 6 E.; Burgomeester van Middelburg (Dutch barque), Batavia to Middelburg, Sept. 12, 24 S., 59 E.; Blenheim (barque), Singapore to London, Sept. 14, 23 S., 61 E.; Sultan (barque), Singa-pore to London, Sept. 23, 34 S., 28 E.; Peter Rickmers, Hong Kong to New York, Sept. 30, 36 S., 24 E.

CASUALTIES.—Advices from St. Helena, dated Oct. 27, state that the Alida, Amers (in charge, the master, Dyker, having died), from Padang to Amsterdam, put in there on the 17th, with crew refusing duty, but after caulking topside, proceeded 21st. The William Fringe, Chevalier, from Manila to London, put into Table Bay, Oct. 6, with loss of main and mizen topmasts, sails, &c. The Spindrift, from London to Shanghai, went ashore on the 21st inst. in East Bay, Dungeness, and became full of water.

MISCELLANEOUS.—At St. Helena, Oct. 18, George Treat, Ginn, from Penang, and sailed for London; 14, Kortenaar, Pot, from Batavia, and sailed for Rotterdam; Decapolis, Almond, from Shanghai, and sailed for London; 15, Augusta and Gustave, Bertand, from Saigon, and sailed for Bordeaux; 18, Dunmail, Thompson, from Hong Kong, and sailed for London; Jupiter, Kiewit, from Batavia, and sailed 19, for Amsterdam; Delft, Kettel, from Padang, and sailed 19 for Rotterdam; 19, Verena, Hudson, from Manila, and sailed for London; 20, Argo, Timmerman, from Batavia, and sailed for Rotterdam; Antje, v. d. Hoog, from Batavia, and sailed for Amsterdam; 21, Bastiaan Pot, Zetteler, from Batavia, and sailed 24 for Rotterdam. Off St. Helena: Oct. 14, Melbrek, from Shanghai, for London; Etha Rickmers, from Canton, for New York; 22, Blenheim, from Singapore, for London; 26, Nieuwerland, from Batavia, for Dordt; 17, Star of China (English ship), from Shang-hai, for London; Wild Deer (English ship), from Shanghai for Lon-don, with master dead.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(RECEIVED VIA GALLE NOV. 16.)

SHANGHAI, OCT. 13.—Grey Shirtings, 6½ cattie, 8½ lb., 2.25 taels. Cotton: Shanghai, 19 taels. Tea, unchanged. Silk settlements during the fortnight, 4,450 bales. Export to date (China and Japan), from com-mencement of season, 29,500 bales. Exchange on London, Bank bills, six months, 6s. 0½d. Freight: Tea, 50s.

HONG KONG, OCT. 19.—Grey Shirtings, 6½ cattie, 8½ lb., \$2.85c. Water-twist, 16-24, \$1.50c. Cotton, Bengal, fair medium, \$18½. Tea, limited business. Total export (China and Japan), 94,000,000 lbs. Ex-change on London, Bank bills, six months, 4s. 6½d.

ADVICES from Suez fully justify the doubts we have all along expressed as to the possibility of the Canal being completed to its full depth in time for the opening ceremony. The largest vessel that attempted the passage drew only nine-teen feet, yet we find that many grounded between Port Said and Ismailia, and some could not proceed beyond the latter place. The P. and O. *Delta*, drawing only 15½ feet, touched frequently, and the *Latif* grounded, and had to return. The banks are said to be much damaged. It is rumoured that between Ismailia and Suez the Canal is still shallower, and according to our private advices great consternation prevails. The Canal is clearly not navigable for large vessels, and our often-expressed conviction—that before it is completed to the full depth of twenty-six feet many months must elapse, and much more gold be buried in the desert sands—is fully cor-roborated.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—On the 1st Oct., at Shanghai, the wife of Mr. J. W. Allen, of a daughter.
 GYE—On the 26th Sept., at Nagasaki, the wife of James Gye, Esq., of a son.
 LAY—On the 27th Sept., at Kiukiang, the wife of William Hyde Lay, H.B.M.'s Acting Consul, of a son.
 LAMACHE—On the 27th Sept., at Bangkok, Mrs. E. Lamache, of a son.
 LEAKE—On the 12th Nov., at 25, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of W. Martin Leake, of Kandj, Ceylon, of a son.
 OVERWEG—On the 6th Oct., at Shanghai, the wife of C. W. Overweg, Esq., of a son.
 SCHEIBLER—On the 12th Nov., the wife of George Scheibler, Esq., of Camberwell, of a daughter.
 THOMAS—On the 4th Oct., at Shanghai, the wife of the Rev. J. Thomas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—BAKER.—On the 4th Oct., at Shanghai, by the Rev. Canon Butcher, Mr. Henry Allen to Miss Ellen Baker.
 TRULSEN—NORRIS.—On the 23rd Sept., at Ningpo, Johannes J. G. Trulsen, of Ningpo, to Martha, only child of the late James Nash Norris, Esq., of London.

DEATHS.

CROWE—On the 27th Oct., in the island of Ceylon, George, third son of Alexander Crowe, Esq., of Woodcote Grove, Epsom, in his 26th year.
 HAYES—On the 16th Nov., Joseph Hayes, late of Hong Kong, aged 81, eldest son of Joseph Hayes, dentist, late of Soho-square.
 LANCASTER—On the 14th Sept., at Chefoo, Capt. William Lancaster, late master of the British barque *Cardianshire*.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeo-pathic preparation of Cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the trade only in 4 lb., 1 lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.—ADV.

Foreign Intelligence.

GERMANY, &c.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, Nov. 16.

Herr Camphausen, the new Prussian Minister of Finance, wins golden opinions every day from all political parties, and gives promise of becoming the most popular man of the day amongst his fellow-countrymen. In his first speech in the House of Representatives he took the Liberals quite by storm by stating that he relied on their support and assistance in carrying out his measures of financial reform, and that he should resign office when he found he no longer enjoyed the confidence of the House. This is a principle enunciated for the first time from a Minister in Prussia, and is so much in the spirit of true Constitutional Government that it made a great hit, and he was loudly applauded by all parties, but more especially by the ultra-Liberals and Democrats. In his financial statement, which he prepared in a wonderfully short space of time, he accepted the budget as laid before the House by his predecessor in office, showing a deficit of 5½ millions of dollars, and hoped to be able to cover it without any increase of taxation, formally withdrawing the Bill introduced by Baron von der Heydt for raising the income tax and the others proposed by the late Minister by 25 per cent. He stated that the public debt of Prussia amounted to \$424,389,000, and the sum annually applied to its amortisation was \$8,661,000. Now, he was of opinion that in case of need a part of the latter sum could very well be applied to getting rid of the deficit, without at all injuring the national credit or doing an injustice to the public creditors, as it would only be a temporary postponement required for a great national purpose under exceptional circumstances and in an unforeseen emergency; and he felt sure that their patriotism would induce them to forego their pressing their claims for the moment, if it should be found needful to ask them to do so. (Applause.) But he hoped to be able to restore the equilibrium in the revenue and expenditure without the necessity of appealing to the patriotism of the country; and then he entered at considerable length into the measures of financial reform that he proposed, which consist mainly in two parts, the first being a conversion of the present Four per Cent. and Four and a Half per Cent. Loans (which, by the terms of their emission, are repaid at par by annual drawings of the bonds), into an unredeemable Consolidated Fund, like the French Rentes or the English Consols, bearing 4½ per cent. interest, which would enable the Finance Minister of the day, without hampering the action of Government, to apply the surplus in good years to the repayment of the National Debt, and in bad seasons to meet the expenditure of the State without incurring a deficit. By means of this conversion he calculated on an annual saving of 3½ millions. (Applause.) His second proposal was the sale of some of the domains and other State property, that from various causes brought in but a trifling and unremunerative return in proportion to their value. These could be extended to any amount, but he should propose for the present to limit it to about two millions, which, with the above 3½ millions, would be sufficient to cover the deficit and enable him to start fair and take into his consideration what further steps could be taken to improve the finances of the country and reduce by degrees the burthen of taxation.

As the House of Representatives willingly gave their consent to both these proposals, the Minister has taken time by the forelock, and already commenced by offering for sale by tender a mining property and iron works called the "Königs-Hütte," in the province of Silesia, which scarcely pay the working expenses, and in some years not even that. Seven tenders were received, the lowest bid being \$700,000 and the highest \$1,306,000, which latter has been accepted, the purchaser being Count Hugo Henkel von Donnersmark, a large landed proprietor in those parts, and himself otherwise extensively engaged in mining operations; so that the new Finance Minister has every reason to be pleased with the result.

Another subject of paramount importance that has been for some time looming in the distance has now approached so near that it must be very soon grappled with, and cannot be deferred much longer. I allude to the position of Count Bismark, who, though uniting in his person the highest appointments under the Crown—viz., Prime Minister of Prussia, Chancellor of the North German Confederation, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, continues to reside at his Tusculum in the country, at a distance of a hundred and fifty miles from Berlin, when Parliament is sitting; changes of Ministers have been made, and others expected to follow, and affairs of grave importance have to be negotiated every day. It is said that the question has now been ventilated in the highest circles, and found to be most anomalous and inconvenient to the public service, that the Count should be enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* in the country when there is no much for him to do in the metropolis. Public opinion has long since pronounced its verdict of "intolerable," and now that it is taken up in the most illustrious quarters it is expected that the Count will very shortly be called on to resign his appointments or fulfil their duties with his former energy, or else to make his election between remaining Chancellor of the Confederation or President of the Prussian Cabinet. Should he resign the latter post, his successor is already said to be Count Eulenburg, the present Minister of the Interior, who is no doubt well known to many of your readers in the Far East as formerly the head of the diplomatic mission sent by Prussia to the Courts of Siam, China, and Japan.

The King of Prussia has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle on Herr von der Heyde, of Bremen, late Consul at Singapore for the North German Confederation, in testimony of the important services rendered by him in his Consular capacity.

The Copenhagen papers state that during the late visit of the Chinese Embassy to the Danish capital Mr. Burlingame engaged several young Danes, hitherto clerks in commercial establishments, for the Chinese

Custom House service on very liberal terms. They are to receive a salary of £1,000 per annum, several months' leave of absence to give them time to perfect themselves in the English language, and a free passage out by the overland mail.

COMMERCIAL.

For Cassia Ligna there is a continued active demand, and the 1,800 chests lately arrived direct per Feiga from Canton have been all sold by the importers at 13½ sch. bco., by which the stock in first hands has again been cleared off. Pepper is in request, and higher. 2,000 bags of Penang, lately to hand via London, have been disposed of. Rice is dull of sale, and the transactions have been on a most limited scale. The Tea market is in a satisfactory state. Pecco is in much request, and some hundred chests have changed hands at higher prices. A part of the gunpowder ex Feiga, consisting of 1,000/16 chests, have been sold. Congou rules firm, but the demand at present is feeble. Spelter is still totally neglected, and prices nominal.

SHIPPING.

SAILED.—Carl and Auguste, to Singapore; Catherine, Devonshire, and Wohldorf, to Hong Kong; Undine, to Rangoon.

LOADING.—Robert Rickmers and Anna, for Shanghai; Penguin and Hydra, for Hong Kong; Mozart, for Macassar and Hong Kong.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 18.

COFFEE.—The trading Company has announced a public auction of 109,277 b. Java.

TEA.—The auction of 3,725/4 and 114/12 chests Java, held in Amsterdam, has given the following result:—Boei sold at 68c. to 90c.; Congou Boei, 86c. to 96c.; Congou, 81c. to 117c.; Kempoei, 94c. to 95c.; Souehong, 87c. to 135c.; Pekoe Congou, 125c. to 152c.; Pekoe Souehong, 93c. to 155c.; Pekoe Kempoei, 117c.; Soepoei Pekoe, 137c. to 165c.; Pekoe, 236c. to 362c.; Schin, 66c. to 111c.; Thunkay, 110c. to 122c.; Hysant, 143c. to 150c.; Uxim, 133c. to 142c.; Joojes (g.b.), 138c.; Joojes (f.b.), 139c.

INDIGO.—To-day 129 ch. were sold at very firm prices.

TOBACCO.—36 b. Java K W V M ex Medea have changed hands.

TIN.—Banca is quoted 68f. on the spot.

SHIPPING.—Arrival: Nov. 15, at Texel from Samarang, Philips van Marix. Departure: Nov. 17, from Texel for Java, H.M.'s ship Java. The Noach I. has been chartered to convey troops to Batavia.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at San Francisco writes as follows of the present condition and treatment of Chinese in that city:—

"I cannot more accurately define the present position of the Chinese in California than by recording the reception given to two merchants of that nationality when visiting one of the theatres here recently, at the invitation of two prominent citizens. Mr. Boucicault may be gratified to learn that 'Formosa' was the play selected for the delectation and improvement of the Asiatic mind. Their appearance in a private box was the signal for an outburst of ruffianism from the gallery. It was 'the gods versus the Celestials,' and, for a time at least, the former had all their own way. The occupants of the boxes and pit did their best, indeed, to drown the shrieks, whistles, groans, and howling of the unwashed, by setting up a counter current of applause, and several respectable citizens went to the Chinamen's box, desiring them to remain, and assuring them of protection. For twenty minutes the performance was interrupted. Barrett, the actor, came forward, and was supposed to have said that any well-behaved patron of the house was entitled to stay there, but nobody could tell that he was speaking except by the movements of his mouth, so great was the uproar. An excited gentleman in the dress circle got up and reiterated the same idea; he was rewarded by a torrent of hisses and caterwauling. It was not till a large force of police had been stationed in the gallery that the play was allowed to proceed. And yet disgraceful as was the scene, the Chinamen could tell that every respectable person in the house desired them to stop through the performance. In spite of this occurrence 'John's' position is improving every day. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's monthly steamers usually bring from 800 to 1,500 Chinamen. A few months back the arrival of these vessels always drew together on the wharf a crowd of idlers, rowdies, loafers, and 'bummers,' and lucky was that Chinaman who escaped with simply a black eye or the loss of his tail. The sportive ruffians of this band were always pleased when a Celestial came along 'packing' his worldly possessions at either end of a long pole resting on his shoulder (in the well-known manner so often depicted on the tea-chests, &c.), because by simply cutting down the packages at one end, the balance was destroyed and the device frustrated. By the time that poor 'John' had readjusted his goods at that end he was sure to find that the other had been similarly treated, and this practical joking could be kept up for an indefinite period. The few guardians of the peace looked on indifferently, and too often belonged to the class which delighted in persecuting the Chinaman. Now all this is changed. A 'Chinese Protection Society' has been organised by a number of humane citizens, who station themselves, with an additional body of police, on the wharf on the arrival of the steamer, and see that the Chinamen is not molested. It is not too much to say that five years ago such an association could not have been a success, not because the better classes wished themselves to maltreat Chinamen, but because they looked with apathy on those who did. Acts of cruelty are constantly being perpetrated, even now, on inoffensive Chinamen walking through the streets, but in some cases lately they have taken courage, turned round, and defied their persecutors. An Irishman recently assaulted a Chinaman in the streets; the latter faced round, and, after some cautious sparring, managed to put the astonished Milesian completely *hors de combat*. The crowd of bystanders made a ring, and would allow no interference from outside. This also proved a great change in public opinion."

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The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published on the arrival of the fortnightly English mail, and the monthly French mail. Subscription, 30s. per annum; with Export Supplement, £2 2s.

The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a Summary of English, Continental, and American, News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, 54s. per annum; with Export Supplement, 66s.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
2, COWPER'S-COURT, CORNHILL, LONDON.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1869.

HONG KONG FINANCE.

By the last mail we received Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL'S financial statement for the current year, a document that presents some features well worthy of consideration. In the first place, the colony is once more solvent; once more able to pay its debts—including the odious military tax,—and still show an actual, tangible, *bonâ fide* surplus; and this without any screwing or pinching, without (as Sir RICHARD takes care to point out) any fleeting benefit from the disposal of the colony's capital, namely, its land, and—above all—without taking into consideration any portion whatever of the License fees taken under the so-called "Gambling Ordinance." What, then, has rescued the colony from bankruptcy? Various beneficial influences, it seems, have been at work, but the chief and permanent cause of this improved financial condition is the much-abused Stamp Act, which, since it came into operation at the latter end of 1867, has steadily increased the revenue. The outcry raised against this most necessary measure (which we supported from the first) has long since died away, and we believe there are now few differences of opinion as to the expediency of retaining it in the estimates. Thus the permanent means of the colony are now made to meet all its liabilities, and leave a substantial though not very imposing balance in hand.

As we have already stated, the revenue from the gambling licenses has no part in bringing about this greatly-desired result. Yet not a little good has been done with that also, though in a different way. Positive orders, we are told, have been issued by Her MAJESTY'S Government that these receipts should form a special fund, no portion of which should be expended in defraying any expenditure that ought justly to be borne by the ordinary resources of the colony. In other words, it must not be applied to reduce taxation, but, on the contrary, is to be used only to achieve results beneficial to the Chinese population and the colony generally, such as could not possibly be accomplished out of the utmost limit of taxation yet reached. The suppression of crime is evidently one such object; and in furtherance of this, it is found desirable to increase the police force, both by land and water, and to carry a telegraph round the island, building new police and telegraph stations to be connected thereby, and thus form a circuit of defence. But, in order to carry out the proviso above described, the colony will still find as large a sum out of its ordinary revenue for police purposes as in any previous year, only the amount required in excess of this being paid out of the "special fund." Education, and the general moral culture of the Chinese population, is another object to which part of these receipts may well be devoted, and accordingly school-houses, lecture-rooms and so-forth will be instituted, and a handsome contribution given to the Chinese hospital. Even after all this, there will still be a balance of \$14,000 left at the credit of the special fund at the close of the current year, leaving ample scope for further beneficent measures of a similar nature. We cordially agree with the Governor in his view that any further reduction in the license fees, which would only benefit the licensees, would be absurd; that to permit a

perpetual and unmeaning accumulation of them would be equally unjustifiable; and that, therefore, they should be liberally but judiciously expended in improving the moral and sanitary condition of the Chinese population, such good works as these being certain to react beneficially on the colony generally. We cannot too heartily congratulate the colonists on being once more solvent, and on having inaugurated a wise and liberal financial policy, which will have lasting good effects.

COMPARATIVE MORALITY.—HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.

WHEN the Duke of SOMERSET bestowed on Shanghai that elegant appellation that has aroused so many indignant feelings, his Grace hardly foresaw the extent of the storm that his words would raise. We have evidently not seen the last of it even yet. From the "sink of iniquity" itself, the commotion has spread to Hong Kong, and has caused the appearance there of a Government paper on the "Comparative criminal statistics of Hong Kong and Shanghai"—that is, a memorandum drawn up by Mr. DEANE, the Superintendent of Police, to refute certain statements injurious to the moral character of the Hong Kong community, which were contained in a letter from Mr. A. J. JOHNSTON, that was published in the *London and China Express* of the 8th July last. Mr. JOHNSTON, as Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, considered that the duty devolved on him of defending the much-maligned model settlement against its ducal detractor; and the letter in question was certainly a bold and ingenious vindication, for which Mr. JOHNSTON has earned the thanks of the Shanghai community. Mr. JOHNSTON'S misfortune was that he could not dispel the black cloud that seemed to envelope Shanghai morals, without casting a somewhat blacker one on the morals of the neighbouring colony; a disagreeable necessity which, to speak frankly, he seems to have accepted without much hesitation. His comparative statement showed clearly enough, supposing the figures to be all correct, that the foreign population of Hong Kong required a police force in the proportion of one constable to every seven, to keep them in order, whereas in Shanghai one to every 120 foreign residents sufficed. Then, again, he demonstrated that the number of "serious crimes" committed by foreigners in Hong Kong bore ten times as great a proportion of their total number as in Shanghai. These were the two main points of comparison, but there were several minor ones equally unfavourable, and altogether Hong Kong came but poorly out of the ordeal.

We can hardly be surprised, therefore, to find that however satisfactory these deductions might be to the Shanghai community, they were several degrees less acceptable in Hong Kong; and of the justice of this view the memorandum before us affords, it must be owned, ample evidence. Mr. DEANE, while in no way doubting the efficiency of the Municipal Council of Shanghai, and, indeed, while praising its "excellent administration," requests permission to issue a formal contradiction to what he very plainly describes as the "erroneous statements" and "inexcusable misrepresentations" contained in their Secretary's letter. In the first place, he shows that Mr. JOHNSTON'S estimate of the foreign population of Hong Kong is entirely inadmissible, as he has taken the total exclusive of soldiers and seamen, classes who require a large share of the police supervision, and furnish a very considerable proportion of the crime of the colony. It is only fair that these classes should be included, and as the foreign population then becomes more than double Mr. JOHNSTON'S estimate, this at once gives an error of over fifty per cent. in all his comparative statements. Again, in computing the proportion of police to population, Mr. JOHNSTON set aside the native police as only serviceable against Chinese criminals, and assumed the foreign part of the force to be required solely to cope with foreign offenders—a most unfair conclusion, for the European and native police act indiscriminately as a whole, their proportion to the entire population being 1 to 191, and that of the foreign police to foreign residents about 1 to 70, in place of one to seven, as stated by Mr. JOHNSTON. Besides this, Mr. JOHNSTON makes no allowance for the large force required for the harbour, the Kowloon side, and the outlying villages; in this respect Hong Kong contrasts very strongly with Shanghai, where there is only a small level and compact space, and a native population to be watched, whose comparatively peaceful and docile character enables them to

be governed with peculiar facility, especially as the Chinese authorities lend material assistance on the spot. In Hong Kong there is no such help. The resident population is far larger than that under supervision of the Anglo-American Council at Shanghai, whilst it is, moreover, continually recruited with professional criminals from the most restless and turbulent provinces of the Chinese Empire, so that Hong Kong may be said to be in a constant state of siege *from without*. Taking these facts into consideration, Hong Kong does seem to have been rather hardly dealt with. But after all, there is no great harm done, for no reader of the letter in our columns would for a moment imagine that it was written with other than the best motives, or with any intention to misrepresent facts; while Mr. DEANE's memorandum most effectually removes any unjust impressions that may have arisen from it regarding the amount of crime existing among foreigners in Hong Kong.

WE have noticed, at different times, two pamphlets put forth by Mr. ALFRED WADDINGTON in support of his scheme for an inter-oceanic railway across the British possessions in North America, and on the last occasion (July 12, 1869) we protested against the doubt and incredulity with which the proposition had been received in many quarters. It would seem that Her MAJESTY'S Government are now quite impressed with its feasibility, for, as will be seen by the intelligence given in another column, they are strongly urging the expediency of British Columbia entering the Dominion, and one of the inducements held out is the prosperity that would accrue from a railway connecting the East and West provinces. At Montreal the scheme of the "Canadian Pacific Railroad" has actually been published. The length of the line is 2,500 miles, and the proposed capital twenty millions. Being some five hundred miles shorter than the United States' lines, it would of course in that respect be preferable as a Western route to Japan and China.

THE Bishop of VICTORIA has been preaching at York and elsewhere in aid of the Church Missions to China and Japan, and has delivered some lectures with the same motive. One of his chief objects, it seems, is to raise a sum of £1,000, for the purpose of improving and enlarging the Hong Kong Orphanage for European and half-caste children, towards which, we believe, he has already accumulated some £250; and should these efforts be crowned with success the collapse of the institution, which has of late appeared imminent, will be averted. On the whole, it seems to us more than doubtful whether its downfall would be any great calamity, and that a good many of the Bishop's hearers might possibly be less liberal with their donations were they made fully aware of *all* the results achieved by the Orphanage since its foundation, more particularly as regards the manner in which the training given to female half-caste orphans has been utilised. Zeal in a good cause is always praiseworthy, but we cannot help thinking that a more worthy object might have been found for the good Bishop's exertions.

THE deplorable condition of the Indian telegraph system has proved a serious drawback to the usefulness of our *Telegraphic Extra*, and we can only express our deep regret that its value to subscribers should thus have been lessened by causes entirely beyond our control. Some of the telegrams have been delivered in an utterly unintelligible form, others have been delayed, and one appears to have miscarried altogether. Early next month, however, the Indo-European line will come into operation, by which we are positively assured that messages will be regularly and correctly delivered in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours; so there is every reason to believe that our present difficulties will be of very short duration.

SHOULD Congress be favourably disposed, there is every chance of the Pacific Mail Service between San Francisco, Japan, and China becoming fortnightly instead of monthly. The New York Chamber of Commerce has decided to memorialise Congress for a subsidy in aid of the proposed semi-monthly steamers.

IT is stated that Mr. BURLINGAME, while at Copenhagen, engaged a number of young Danish gentlemen for the Custom's Service. They have a liberal leave of absence, to be devoted to studying the English language before going out.

THE ratifications of the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the King of SWEDEN and NORWAY and the Supreme King of SIAM have been exchanged at the Swedish Legation by the respective plenipotentiaries, the Baron HOCHSCHILD and Sir JOHN BOWRING.

THE annexation of the Straits Settlements to the Diocese of Labuan, which we announced some months since as about to take place, was formally notified in the *Gazette* of the 15th instant.

THE appointment of Mr. THOMAS ADKINS, late Her MAJESTY'S Vice-Consul at Shanghai, to be consul at Newchwang, has just been gazetted.

THE ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Ethnological Society on the 9th inst., Professor Huxley, President, in the chair, a paper on "The Chinese Race; their Language, Government, Social Institutions, and Religion," was read by Mr. C. T. Gardner, of H.M.'s Consulate, Shanghai. There was a goodly number of members present and some strangers.

Mr. Gardner opened with a few desultory remarks upon the language, comparing some of the ancient characters with the Hebrew and the Egyptian. He seems to have discerned traces of similarity in form, and even sound, between the *Aleph* of the Hebrew, which mean an "ox's head," and the Chinese character for *ox*, which in its original form was simply an oval figure with two jutting horns. Also between the *shin* of the Hebrew and the *shan* ("three-peaked mountain") of the Chinese. On these points his position is very assailable, but as regards the Egyptian he appears to have more substantial ground for his assertion. Passing to the subject of Government, Mr. Gardner displayed a very large number of facts as to the manner in which the country is divided into communities, the patriarchal system prevailing in all, and the influence and effects of guilds and trade-unions among the Chinese. He explained how in each parish or hundred the head-man, a native of the locality, often sided with the people against the superior mandarin, who is always a man of a different province from that in which he exercises his authority.

The various social institutions were touched upon, and the religion of the Chinese very briefly. As to the influence of foreign intercourse, Mr. Gardner was inclined to believe that it had had the effect of producing much misery, in throwing many of the natives out of employ, as, for example, in the use of foreign shipping, and he was convinced that the introduction of railways into China on a large scale would have a similar tendency. On these and some other points there were several dissentients; but, upon the whole, the lecture was exceedingly full of interesting and suggestive matter, and received much approbation.

Captain Sherard Osborn remarked that he could not agree with Mr. Gardner in looking upon the introduction of any European improvement as detrimental to the Chinese, and he believed that, on the contrary, all our intercourse had acted beneficially, and that railways and telegraphs, which would eventually be constructed there, would be beneficial also. When he remembered the fertile valley of the Yang-tze on his first visit, and the subsequent desolation produced by the rebellion and the catastrophe of the changing of the course of the Yellow River, which has recently occurred, with the consequent destruction of life and property, he could not but believe that had European engineers been on the spot much might have been done towards preventing or ameliorating this latter calamity.

After some further remarks from Capt. Osborn, a gentleman whose name we did not catch made some pertinent observations on the want of centralisation in the Chinese Government, and the narrow and contracted views produced by the numerous small guilds and close communities in the country.

Professor Summers expressed his satisfaction on hearing so good a paper, and offered a suggestion that in viewing the Chinese language more attention should be given by philologists to the constructions and idioms of the spoken language, and less to the mere characters. He stated that some similarities exist between the Tibetan, Mongolian, Siamese, and even Sanscrit, and the Chinese; and that on some future occasion he would be happy to place the result of his studies in this direction before the society.

Dr. Leitner and Dr. Hyde Clarke also addressed the meeting on the subject of the general study of comparative philology upon sound principles. Dr. Leitner, who has brought from Lahore a native of Yarkand who speaks Turkish, Tibetan, and Chinese, has collected numerous vocabularies which will promote this study.

Professor Huxley concluded with the observation that China appeared to him to have, with the largest means, produced the least possible results in civilisation. They had vast examinations, which tested little but the memory, and a system of bribery surpassing that of the United States.

INDUSTRIES OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

The inventions, discoveries, and industries of China have always been a source of much interest, not only to the Anglo-Chinese, but to all who interest themselves in the progress of civilisation and the arts; but the information obtained and disseminated on the subject has always been unsatisfactory, owing to many intervening causes, such as the difficulties of the language in which such discoveries and occupations are recorded, the doubtful character of some of the native accounts, the jealousy of the Chinese manufacturers and workmen, and the small amount of literary power, scientific knowledge, and want of leisure amongst the Europeans in China.

The memoirs published under the auspices of the Dutch East India Company about the year 1665 contained the first trustworthy accounts of Chinese industry, and at a later period the missionaries did a good deal in the same way, but less for practical industry than for the sciences and agriculture. In our own day very valuable contributions to a practical history of Chinese civilisation have been made by many hands, English and foreign; but still the information has been incomplete and unsystematic, and it is certain that during the last three centuries the Western world has been inventing and discovering processes which were practised by the Chinese and other Eastern nations perhaps as early as that time when Alfred the Great first tried to introduce the civilisation of Italy and France amongst his rough, but not ready Saxons. It is of no use lamenting what cannot be mended, but it is satisfactory to find that at last we are likely to learn something positive, not only about what the Chinese were doing centuries ago, but also concerning the methods at present in use by them.

One of the most valuable contributions to this end is a work, the production of two able pens, those of M. Stanislaus Julien, the famous Chinese scholar, and of M. Paul Champion, chemical professor.*

M. Stanislaus Julien has translated from the *Thieu-kong khai-vou*, the second edition of which bears the date of the year 1637, and other Chinese works, the most interesting and apparently trustworthy accounts of the industries of the country, a work of immense labour as well as research, and in illustration of the text has added fac-similes of thirteen engravings from the work already named. This portion of the work alone would be highly valuable, but it is rendered much more so by the notes and comments of Mr. Paul Champion, who not only applies scientific tests to the native statements, but checks and compares the ancient accounts from his own personal observation. M. Champion visited China as a delegate of the Acclimatization Society of Paris, and two years since he undertook a journey to that country with purely scientific and technological objects in view, and fortified by the counsel and advice of the very able and industrial chemist, his former master, Mr. Payen.

In his preface M. Champion, in opposition to a belief pretty generally entertained, asserts it is beyond question that the industries which are now practised in China are precisely similar in their methods and their results to those which existed centuries ago in the same country. We think, however, that this conclusion requires a little modification; M. Champion himself says at page 79, "Amateurs know all those magnificent inlaid bronzes of which only rare examples now exist even in China;" and again, at page 250, "They say that the secret of this manufacture (that of cloisonné enamels) is now lost; this is true if it refers to the production of pieces comparable to the admirable ancient enamels, but they produce now in China small objects which are in no way inferior to the ancient either as regards finish or brilliancy;" and he adds in a footnote that he saw made at Peking a small object in enamel which would easily be mistaken for an ancient production. Lastly, M. Champion says very little about the porcelain manufacture, upon which the opinion chiefly rests; doubtless he could not make his way into the Imperial factories.

Wherever he could obtain admission, there M. Champion went, and he gives us the result of his observation and scientific knowledge in clear concise language. In some cases the obstacles which he had to overcome gave him great trouble, and, although he did not succeed in all cases, he made his way into workshops where probably no European was ever before admitted, and has collected a large amount of highly interesting information. Amongst the chapters containing the largest amount of practical information, we may mention those on coal and other fuel, mineral and vegetable colours, lacs, varnishes, and oils, the treatment of metals of all kinds, on paper and ink making, and printing, on agriculture, and on the condition, abilities, wages, and food of the Chinese working classes.

A considerable portion of the information is certainly to be found distributed here and there, especially in English books and periodicals, but there is much that is new, a large amount of scientific information which was much wanted, and, finally, the whole matter, including M. Stanislaus Julien's learned translations and M. Champion's notes and comments, is arranged together in the simplest, and, at the same time, most practical manner. We are a little jealous that so good a book is not from English hands; but as our own countrymen have left the ground open, we are greatly pleased to see it occupied by two such able men as these.

Monetary and Commercial.

The liquidation of the China firms who failed in 1866, &c., have not yet been completed, but up to the present time they have yielded as follows:—Buchanan, Hamilton, and Co., 5s.; Fletcher and Co., 5s. 6d., with 6d. to follow shortly; Scott, Bell, and Co., 7s. 6d.; Lindsay and Co., 7s. 3d., and 3d. to follow, making the 7s. 6d. guaranteed by the friends of the partners.

The half-yearly meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of

* "Industries anciennes et modernes de l'Empire Chinois, d'après des Notices traduites du Chinois," par M. Stanislaus Julien, Membre de l'Institut, et accompagnées des Notices Industrielles et Scientifiques, par M. Paul Champion, &c.; 8vo., 264 pages. Lacroix, Paris, 1869.

India was held on the 16th inst. A report will be found in another column. The statement of accounts to June 30 show a nett profit for the half-year of £50,282, out of which £30,000 had been paid in the last dividend of 4 per cent. The deposits show an increase, and now stand at £2,844,589; bills payable, notes, &c., £5,161,383; reserve fund, £150,000. To represent these sums and the capital, £750,000, there was coin and bullion, £2,015,366; cash at call, &c., £849,478; Government securities £547,109; land and house property, £220,916; bills receivable &c., £5,322,784. The directors' report states that "the business of the bank continues to be sound and satisfactory, although the profit is relatively less than in the first half of previous years, owing to the unfavourable course of exchange throughout the East."

Advices have been received stating that the boxes of specie recovered from the wreck of the *Carnatic*, in the Gulf of Suez, by the divers of Lloyd's Salvage Association, contained about £26,000. Three of the boxes are not marked, but the others have been identified.

Tenders for £200,000 in bills on India were received on the 17th, when the amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £182,500, and to Madras £17,500. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 11d., and tenders at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 29 per cent., above that price in full. These results show a slight diminution in the demand.

A rather large amount of Mexican dollars (upwards of £100,000) has just been purchased for China at 59½d. per oz., a rate which had been purely nominal for some time past. The market is now entirely bare, and were any further demand to occur, the price would of necessity rise so as to permit the importation of dollars from the Continent. In the present depressed state of the China exchanges, however, this is hardly likely to happen.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The half-yearly meeting was held on the 16th inst., at the offices of the Corporation, Old Broad-street; George G. Nicol, Esq., in the chair.

The Chairman observed that, as regarded figures, the accounts, which, as usual, spoke for themselves, were satisfactory. The liabilities showed an increase chiefly in the deposits, which had increased very considerably. The assets stood in a more satisfactory position as to amount, but that position was so far unsatisfactory in their not having been able to employ the whole of them. There was an increase of about £900,000 in coin and bullion standing against securities, which, though not conducive to profit, was an evidence of the sound position of the bank. The proprietors might feel some disappointment at the results of the profit and loss account for the half-year, but the disappointment of the directors was greater. Down to four or five months since the board hoped and expected to present to the shareholders a very satisfactory account, and the reason they had not done so might be ascribed to the very unfavourable state of trade in the East, and in China especially. The season in China had opened late, and altogether the causes of depression in trade had been greater than for many years past. He had himself been connected with China for upwards of a quarter of a century, and had never, during the whole of that period, known a season in every way so exceptional. The exchanges had been singularly unfavourable, and to these circumstances they might attribute the unsatisfactory state of affairs; still, considering the extraordinary difficulties they had had to encounter, the shareholders would, he apprehended, agree with him that the profit they had earned, which was about equal to 15 per cent., was encouraging.

Although it usually happened that the first half-year was better than the second, they had every reason to hope that the current half-year would be better than the past, and it was satisfactory to know that although they had not been able to make much profit, they had made no loss. There was only one account still unadjusted, which in all probability would not be closed till the end of the year. Upon that there might possibly be a loss of about £1,200, and that, so far as they knew, was the whole. They had always a standing committee to examine the assets of the bank, and he was happy to be in a position to give the meeting the satisfactory assurance that of all the large amount of bills and securities held by the bank there was not one shilling in danger. (Cheers.)

Amongst the causes of the unsatisfactory state of the accounts to a certain degree was the extreme irregularity, and the annoyance they had been subjected to in consequence of the telegraphic communication, as an illustration of which he might mention that that morning that had received a telegram twenty-two days from Galle. He was happy to say that there was now every reason to believe that direct telegraphic communication with India was on the eve of completion, and that they would soon be in direct communication with Singapore. When that was accomplished he had no hesitation in saying that banking in India and China would be as safe as banking here, as they would be in constant communication with every branch. Therefore, in every point of view, the completion of the direct telegraphic communication was of the utmost importance to them. The only other matter he had to refer to was the proposition of the directors to fill up the vacancy in the direction caused by the retirement of Mr. George May by the election of Mr. C. J. Erskine.

A Shareholder inquired whether the £1,200 mentioned as possible loss was applicable to this year's profits only, and whether the old losses which had so long hung as a clog about them had been completely cleared away.

The Chairman: The £1,200 applies solely to this year. The outstanding old debts have not been provided for in the present accounts. He expressed a hope at the last meeting that if 1869 was a good year, they would be enabled to provide for the whole of the losses. But they had been disappointed, for so far it had not been a good year, and they had only been able to carry forward £20,000 against those losses. How much more they might be in a position to carry forward at the close of the year he could not say, but the balance remaining after the present year would be very trivial. In conclusion he moved that Mr. C. J. Erskine be elected a director. This was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

(For Quotations see Table of Prices Current.)
TEA.

The following is from Messrs. A. Capel and Co.'s Circular, dated 18th inst.:

The market during the past fortnight has been without improvement; the supplies have been in excess of the requirements of buyers, and although there has been a moderate amount of business, yet a large proportion of the heavy arrivals remains unsold, whilst prices have ruled very irregularly for those which have found buyers, more especially for the medium Kaisow kinds, the value of which is generally uncertain. Common Teas, owing to a few export orders, have been firmer. The public sales of the 16th instant comprised 23,996 packages, of which 21,318 packages were sold without reserve.

Red-leaf Congous: Siftings show no alteration. Broken-leaf kinds have sold at full prices. Fair to good common have ruled rather dearer, at 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0¾d. per lb. Fair to good Kaisows have been very difficult of sale; prices have been irregular, in some instances the decline has been 1d. to 2d. per lb. Fine have been without change, finest continue in request. There has been no alteration in Pak Lin Teas. Some few parcels of Amoy Tea have sold at 1s. per lb. for half-chests, and 1s. 0¼d. per lb. for boxes. Black-leaf kinds: fair to good common have been rather firmer at 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. In old season's fair to good kind there has been no further change. The sales of new season fair to good have been to some extent from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., prices varying to the extent of 1d. per lb. for same quality. Fine have sold to a moderate extent from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d.; finest have been in request up to 2s. 6d. per lb. for export. Canton-make: Some sales of common to fair quality have been made from 1s. 0¼d. to 1s. 1d. per lb., being rather lower prices. Oolongs: Common to good qualities continue depressed; a few finest have been taken for export. Souchongs: Sales of fine have been made at full prices, owing to their scarcity; common to fair of old season have sold at low prices. Flowery Pekoes: A few of recent import have realised high prices. Scented Teas: Capers—Canton kinds have been in over supply, and sales difficult to make, and prices must be quoted 1d. per lb. lower. Foochow kinds have been wanted at previous prices. Orange Pekoes: Canton kinds—the long leaf have sold from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. for good to fine quality. Imitation Foochow kinds, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. per lb. Foochow kinds have been more difficult of sale, and prices must be quoted rather lower for all qualities. Uncoloured Japans remain without alteration. Green Teas: The arrivals, per Miranda, have been placed on the market, and a fair proportion found buyers, chiefly the Pingsuey kinds, at about previous prices. Canton kinds: Common Gunpowders have been difficult of sale, but good qualities have been in fair request at good prices.

The following is from Messrs. Shepard, Harrison and Rehden's Circular:—During the early part of the past fortnight the market was quiet, but prices ruled firm, the supplies offered being smaller than at any time since the opening of the season, yet sufficient for all requirements; during the past week 16,000,000 lbs. have come to hand, which has caused buyers to act cautiously. The business transacted from the late arrivals has been chiefly in medium to good medium black-leaf, and the few parcels of finest Ning Chow Congou, which latter have realised extreme rates; Ooanfa kinds have sold 1d. per lb. lower. Red-leaves continue as difficult of sale as ever, with the same irregularity in prices as noticed in our previous circulars. Latest telegrams to 27th October from China report supplies increasing, owing to the high prices given for common Congou, and the total export for season 1869-70 instead of being less, as was so strongly predicted, is likely to prove little short of last season's. For export to Russia buying has been confined to finest quality; to other parts of the world but little has been done.

BLACK.—The grades of red-leaf below common have sold easier, low Foochow Siftings selling at 6d. per lb.; inferior to good flavoury kinds rule at 1s. to 1s. 0½d. per lb. Superior old season's Kaisow kinds at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb.; new season's Kaisow kinds to medium Kaisow, of which large supplies are offering, have sold with much difficulty at 1d. per lb. decline; fine Kaisow is scarce, and full prices are paid. Pak-lings and Tayshan leaf show no change. Black leaf: Good common has been in small supply, no arrivals of importance having yet taken place; in other grades of old season's there has been no demand; the new season's have been freely offered the last few days, mostly of medium to good medium kinds, but transactions so far have not been large, though importers are willing sellers; fine has been in moderate request, and for finest Ning Chow kinds 2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. has been paid. Souchong: There has been a general inquiry for finest, which is scarce; arrivals being small, the few to hand have sold at 1s. 11d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. Oolong: Only fine and finest, pungent and brisk burnt kinds, are saleable; other grades continue to be forced off at ruinous rates. Scented Tea: Canton Orange Pekoe: The Maitland brought 15,000 boxes, the bulk consisting of medium to good medium quality, which have sold at 1d. to 2d. per lb. decline, but fine and finest have maintained previous extreme rates. Caper: Prices have further given way, bringing quotations to a low standard for so early in the season, say 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. for good to medium, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. for good medium to fine, 1s. 8d. to 2s. per lb. for finest. Foo Chow Orange Pekoe has been in steady demand, and Caper is without change.

GREEN.—The supplies ex Miranda have been on the market the past day or two, mostly Ping Suey kinds; desirable parcels are finding a ready sale at about previous prices, but common qualities are heavy of sale at lower rates. Old season's, with the exception of Moyunes, have been neglected.

SILK.

The following report is from Messrs. Kilburn, Kershaw, and Co.'s Circular:—

We are, at last, enabled to report a slight improvement in the Silk market, and a generally better feeling than has been shown for many weeks; there is no real activity, but, at the same time, a fair daily

business doing in desirable qualities of Asiatic Silk, with a recovery of 6d. to 1s. on Tsatlees from the lowest point at the beginning of the month, and a slightly improved consumption: at 28s. 6d. to 29s. for best chop 3rd Tsatlees; 24s. to 24s. 6d. for best No. 4, and 24s. for "Red Peacock," there has been business doing; as also at 20s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. for common to best "Ka Hing Taysaams." Canton silk has also improved, and some fine parcels of "Loong Kong" have been sold at from 21s. to 22s. 3d.; and ordinary to best No. 1 Tsatlees reel at 19s. to 19s. 9d., the finer qualities bringing 20s. to 22s. Japan Silk has shown no change, but is not weaker, nor prices lower than last quoted. Bengals are still as difficult as ever to move; some fine flatures have been sold at 24s. 6d. to 25s., but even at these apparently low quotations the buyers seem indifferent. Good medium native Silk is very scarce, and asked for; but the mixed wasty sorts are all but unsaleable, on account of the difficulty there is in getting such Silk thrown. The deliveries from 1st to 16th inst. are, China, 1,593 bales; Japan, 312; Canton, 181; Bengal, 243; total, 2,329 bales. In the same period of last year the total deliveries were 2,003 bales.

COFFEE.

We have again to report the absence of any material change in the market for East Indian Coffee. The supplies of Plantation Ceylon at the public sales have been moderate in amount in the aggregate, but have contained a somewhat unusual quantity of medium and inferior descriptions which, not being in request, have sold but slowly, and at a decline on last mail's rates. Good and superior qualities have realised steady prices, and continue to sell readily. Native Ceylon is still out of demand, and the sales have been limited in extent at easier prices. The following were the rates realised at the last public sales:—Plantation triage, 45s. to 55s.; small grey, 56s. to 58s. 6d.; fine ordinary grey, 60s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.; low middling grey and dull, 66s. to 67s. 6d.; bold do., 69s. 6d. to 70s. 6d.; small colour, 60s. to 62s.; middling colour, 67s. 6d. to 74s. 6d.; bold do., 75s. to 80s. 6d.; good middling bold, 82s. to 83s.; pea-berry, 67s. to 76s. Native Ceylon: Small and ordinary, 45s. to 47s.; good ordinary, 49s.; real good ordinary Ouhav, 50s.; good bold, 56s. to 56s. 6d.; pea-berry, 50s. to 54s. 6d. Small private sales of Plantation are reported, at prices corresponding with those of the auctions. In East India descriptions of Coffee other than Ceylon we have to report an entire absence of business.

The quantity of Ceylon Coffee afloat for Great Britain on the 15th Nov. was as follows:—Plantation, 73,380 cwt., against 61,748 cwt. at the corresponding date of 1868; Native, 20,304 cwt., against 20,942 cwt. The quantity afloat for Europe was—nil, in both years. The quantity of Coffee landed in the forty-six weeks ended Nov. 13, 1869, was, of Ceylon, 36,647 tons, against 41,686 tons during the corresponding period of 1868; of all descriptions, 64,779 tons, against 64,639 tons. The quantity entered for home consumption was, of Ceylon, 9,566 tons, against 10,949 tons; of all descriptions, 16,739 tons, against 17,385 tons. The quantity exported was, of Ceylon, 24,349 tons, against 28,317 tons; of all descriptions, 42,102 tons, against 42,570 tons. The stock on Nov. 13 was, of Ceylon, 13,727 tons, against 12,407 tons; of all descriptions, 25,258 tons, against 21,016 tons.

SUGAR.

Within the past few days the inquiry has fallen off, and holders remaining firm at the current rates, which are higher than buyers are disposed to pay, almost all offers at the public sales are being bought in.

The quantity of sugar landed in the forty-six weeks ended Nov. 13, 1869, was, of Penang, 3,888 tons, against 1,610 tons in the corresponding period of 1868; of Manila, Java, and China, 32,625 tons, against 21,330 tons; the quantity entered for home consumption was, of Penang, 2,435 tons, against 1,481 tons; of Manila, Java, and China, 13,171 tons, against 14,664 tons; the quantity exported was, of Penang, 193 tons, against 128 tons; of Manila, Java, and China, 1,252 tons, against 1,957 tons; the stock on Nov. 13 was, of Penang, 1,639 tons, against 337 tons; of Manila, Java, and China, 41,466 tons, against 30,353 tons.

COCOA-NUT OIL.—The market for Ceylon is quiet at the current rates, which exhibit a decline of about 10s. per ton on those of our last report. The quantity of Ceylon afloat for Great Britain, on the 15th inst., was 18,225 cwt., against 26,058 cwt. at the corresponding date last year.

CUTCH.—The demand has again subsided, and to effect sales lower prices have had to be submitted to. In auction 123 cases 1,103 boxes 819 bags fine Pegue partly sold at 24s. to 25s., and 320 bags good quality Penang at 21s. to 23s. per cwt. Privately, 400 boxes fine Pegue sold at 25s. per cwt.

CAMPFOPH.—The upward tendency manifested in prices at the date of our last has not been maintained; owing to the announcement of a sale of 5,000 tubs Japan in Holland has caused the enquiry here to be suspended until its result is made known. A few sales of Japan at 95s. per cwt. constitute the only business concluded.

GALLS.—No transactions have taken place, and quotations must be considered nominal.

GUMS.—Benjamin: At auction, 59 cases Sumatra part sold—good seconds, £10 2s. 6d. to £10 5s.; fair ditto, £8 15s.; 8 cases Bombay sold—dark, £7 5s. per cwt. Copal: Quiet; 49 cases at auction were retired. Damar is cheaper and heavy; at auction 112 cases good pale Singapore partly sold at 88s.; 134 cases Batavia partly sold, fine bold pale at 93s. to 95s. per cwt. Gamboge: 27 cases Gamboge half sold, fair pipe, £16 to £16 2s. 6d.; middling, part dark, much run, £11 15s. to £12 10s. per cwt., being cheaper.

GAMBIFER.—Sells slowly on barely former terms; 1,076 bales 1,340 mats 18 tons in auction partly sold—fair black, broken, 15s. 9d. to 16s. 6d.; good pale Rhio Cubes, 21s. 6d.; dark Cubes, 18s. 6d. per cwt. Supply in the market increased; buyers very cautious.

HEMP.—Common to fair roving has realised £57 15s. to £59 10s., good £62 to £62 10s., superior £64.]

HIDES AND SKINS.—At the last sales there was only a moderate demand for East India Hides for home use and a limited one for export, and prices, with few exceptions, ruled in favour of buyers. 4,359 Dry Penang Ox and Cow Hides offered, 2,823 sold—Heavy, 8d.; extra Heavy, 7½d.; Small and Calf, 8½d. to 9½d.; Thirds, 6½d. per lb. 341 Ceylon Hides offered and sold—Light and Small, 7½d. per lb.; 2,747 Singapore and Penang Buffalo Hides offered, 513 sold—Light, 6½d. to 6½d.; second class, 5d. to 5½d. per lb. 1,094 Rangoon Buffalo Hides offered; none sold.

JAPAN WAX.—The market continues dull; the only sales have been a few lots fair saucers at 7½s. 6d. per cwt.

PLUMBAGO.—A large proportion of the Ceylon offered by auction has consisted of dust and chips, for which lower rates have had to be accepted, but lump has sold readily, and at better prices. 1,789 barrels in auction mostly sold—fine bright bold lump, 26s. 6d. to 27s.; middling to good do., 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; middling to fine chips, 10s. to 16s.; low to very fine dust, 4s. 9d. to 13s. 3d. per cwt. The quantity of Ceylon affoot for the United Kingdom on the 15th inst. was 26,809 cwt., against 17,085 cwt. at the corresponding date last year.

PEPPER.—Black is still the subject of speculation. Singapore is comparatively scarce, and brings full prices. In auction 761 bags sold at 4½d. to 4½d. per lb. for good bright. Penang is now less in request, both on the spot and affoot. In auction 307 bags Acheen sold at 4½d., and 744 bags damaged W.C. at 4½d. for first class. Affoot 6,000 bags Penang have sold—August sailing at 3½d. to 3 15-16d., and October at 3½d. per lb. White is pressed for sale, and lower prices have resulted. In auction 2,860 bags Singapore partly sold, fair to good, 5½d. to 5½d.; 95 bags Penang were retired. For arrival 300 bags Singapore sold at 5½d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—China has sold with marked irregularity. In auction 209 chests chiefly sold—good middling, 3s. to 3s. 5d. per lb. for the flat, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 2d. for the round; low flat and round, 10d. to 11d.

RICE.—The only sales on the spot have been 1,700 bags wevilly Rangoon at 8s. 6d., and 1,400 bags Field Siam at 7s. 4½d. cash.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: The demand has fallen off, and prices have rather a downward tendency. In auction 151 bales only partly sold: good, first sort, 3s. 7d.; third, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 3d.; and fourth, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Chips are also less in request, but former prices have been realised for part of 1,795 bags in auction; coarse bark sold at 4½d. to 4½d.; thin ditto, 5d.; middling to good middling thin shavings, 7½d. to 7½d.; good, 9d. per lb. Cloves: Zanzibar have lost the slight improvement mentioned in our last report. In auction 3,057 bags Zanzibar, only partly sold; middling to good fair brought 2½d. to 3d.; 5 casks Amboyina partly sold at 5½d. to 5½d. per lb. Of stalks, 275 bales Zanzibar realised 1½d.; a few lots 1½d. per lb. Mace: Is lower. In auction 12 cases Penang, partly sold, fair to good fair, rather bright 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.; 4 casks Java were retired. Nutmegs: Late prices are barely supported. 62 cases Penang in auction, part sold; 67 to the lb., 3s. 10d., 80 at 2s. 7d., and 82 at 2s. 5d. per lb. Privately, sales of Penang, 110 to 118 to the lb., at 1s. 8d. cash.

SAGO.—Prices of small are steadily maintained, but large has declined fully 2s. per cwt.; at auction, of 847 boxes 110 bags offered, 200 boxes good small pearl, of fresh import, sold at 18s. 6d., and 78 boxes large import, 186s., at 20s. Privately about 400 boxes good small pearl have been sold at 18s. 6d. Sago Four: Of 703 bags Singapore, only about 100 bags sold at 14s.

SAPANWOOD.—The demand has not improved, and of the parcels offered at auction the greater part was retired. 54 tons from Bombay, Siam character, partly sold at £8 to £8 12s. 6d. per ton; 24 tons Manila sold at £8 7s. 6d. Of 29 tons Ceylon 8 tons sold at £7 to £8.

TIN.—Straits and Banca have slightly recovered from the depression prevailing at the date of our last report, and are now quoted, Straits, £118, Banca, £117 to £118 per ton.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

TEA.—The enquiry is extremely dull, and transactions since we last reported have been quite of a retail character. The following are the current rates:—Hyson: Common to fair, 90c. to \$1.10; superior to fine, \$1.15 to \$1.35; extra fine to finest, \$1.40 to \$1.65. Young Hyson; Canton made, nominal; common to fair, 82c. to \$1.65; superior to fine, \$1.15 to \$1.35; extra fine to finest, \$1.40 to \$1.70. Gunpowder and Imperial: Canton made, nominal; common to fair, \$1 to \$1.15; superior to fine, \$1.25 to \$1.50; extra fine to finest, \$1.60 to \$1.80. Hyson Skin and Twankay: Canton made, nominal; common to fair, 75c. to 80c.; superior to fine, 85c. to 85c.; extra fine to finest, 90c. to 95c. Uncoloured Japan: Common to fair, 80c. to 90c.; superior to fine, 95c. to \$1.05; extra fine to finest, \$1.10 to \$1.25. Oolong: Common to fair, 70c. to 78c.; superior to fine, 85c. to \$1.15; extra fine to finest, \$1.20 to \$1.60. Souchong and Congou: Common to fair, 79c. to 80c.; superior to fine, 90c. to \$1.05; extra fine to finest, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Orange Pekoe: Common to fine, 70c. to \$1. The total receipts of Tea from China and Japan in the United States from Jan. 1 to Oct. 6, 1869, were as follows:—Greens, 18,560,150 lbs.; Japans, 9,817,592 lbs.; Souchong, 1,826,376 lbs.; Oolongs, 9,882,878 lbs.; other sorts, 263,748 lbs.; total, 40,350,744 lbs. The stock on Jan. 1 was 9,577,014 lbs., which, added to the above total, gives a result of 49,927,758 lbs. Subtracting from this total the exports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 6, 4,081,815 lbs., and the withdrawals for home consumption during that period, 31,843,188 lbs., there remains a total of 14,002,757 lbs., representing the stock on the last-named date. The receipts from Sept. 21 to Oct. 6 amounted to 953,497 lbs., the withdrawals for home consumption to 1,557,432 lbs., and the exports to 427,982 lbs.

COFFEE.—A cargo consisting of 6,436 bags Native Ceylon, per Lady Turner, has been offered by public sale; 1,106 bags were disposed of at 27½c. to 27½c. for peaberry, 25½c. to 26½c. for bold, 18½c. to 19c. for triage, and 21c. to 25c. for other grades (gold 60 days prompt). The remaining portion of this cargo has been disposed of by private sales, the rates paid not being made public. In addition 260 mats Manila at auction have realised 17½c. gold, and a small but steady business is doing in Java at the current rates, viz., 22c. to 22½c. Government bags,

and 22½c. to 22½c. Government mats (gold, duty paid). The activity in Rio descriptions continued. The stock of Manila on the 1st inst. was estimated at 3,775 bags, against 4,679 bags on Nov. 1, 1868; of Java (Government) at 943 bags, against 1,436 bags of Java (mate) 43,391 mats; stock 1868 nil, of Ceylon nil, against 100 bags in 1868.

CORDAGE.—A quiet but steady business is reported in Manila at 24c. to 25c. per lb.

CRACKERS.—No business reported; the nominal quotation for Canton is still \$2.75 to \$2.80 per box of 40 packages.

CAMPOR.—No transactions in China or Japan.

DYEWOODS.—A small business has been transacted in Sapanwood at the former price of \$40 per ton currency.

GANIBER.—Business very limited at 8½c. per lb. gold.

HEMP.—The entire stock of Manila has been bought up and is held by speculators, who decline to operate under 14½c. gold; buyers will not pay this price, and await further arrivals; there has consequently been an entire absence of business since our last report. The stock of Manila on the 1st inst. was estimated at 5,357 bales, against 10,936 bales at the corresponding date of 1868, and 8,061 bales in 1867.

INDIA RUBBER.—Nothing doing in East India.

INDIGO.—A steady business continues to be transacted in Manila at \$1.15 to \$1.45 currency.

RICE.—The market for East India descriptions is very dull; the only sale reported is of 500 bags Rangoon for export at \$3 gold in bond.

SPICES.—A fair business is being transacted at the current quotations, which rule as follows:—Cassia in mats 45c. to 45½c., in cases 44c. to 45½c., in bond 25c. to 26c.; Mace, \$1.30; Nutmegs, No. 1, \$1 to \$1.12½; Pepper, 25½c., in bond, 10c. to 10½c.; Cloves, 26c. to 26½c., in bond, 6c. to 6½c.; Cinnamon (prime wild), 46c. per lb. gold.

SUGAR.—The market for East India continues quiet, the only sale since we last reported being of 3,222 bags Manila, per W. G. Russell, by private contract, price not stated. The current quotations are:—Java, Nos. 10 and 12, 11½c. to 12c.; Manila, current clayed, and superior, 10½c. to 11½c. per lb. gold. The stock of Java on the 1st inst. was 310 baskets, against 310 baskets at the corresponding date last year; of Manila 96,700 bags, against 31,283 bags.

TIN.—Straits Pig is in fairly active demand at improved prices; sales are reported of 850 slabs at 33½c. gold, and 200 slabs on private terms. Banca is quoted nominally 38½ gold, but no business has transpired.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

TEA.—Imports from Jan. 1st to Oct. 16th: China, 678,681 lbs., Japan, 884,999 lbs. There is a good trade demand for Japans, with moderate sales; also for the better grades of Oolongs, for which there is a steady demand at the late rise. Stocks for the most part are said to be below an average. We quote Comet Oolong \$1; Japans, 65c. to 70c. for chests and half-chests; small boxes, 5s. and 10s.; fancy and lacquered, 70c. to 77½c.; extra fine chop, 80c. to 87½c. The steamer Constitution sailed on Oct. 30 with 8,000 chests for New York, ex Pacific Mail steamer America.

COFFEE.—Imports from Jan. 1st to Oct. 16th, Java, 1,010,532 lbs.; Manila, 359,255 lbs.; Ceylon, 3,650 skins. We have no transactions of importance to record. Stocks are liberal, yet importers do not seem inclined to force sales under present circumstances. Prices of both Java and Manila are nominal in the absence of business. The Voyageur has arrived from Ceylon, with a full cargo of 3,650 bags. This is the first considerable importation of Ceylon ever received at this port. A few sales ex this shipment are reported at 29c. per lb. Java, O.G., is quoted 23c.; and Manila, 16c. to 16½c. per lb.

CORDAGE.—Sales have been effected of 25,000 lbs. Manila on private terms.

CHINA MATTING.—Imports from Jan. 1st to Oct. 16th: 71 bales, 8,807 rolls. We have no sales to record, the trade being liberally supplied with cargo and contract, selling at prices within range of our quotations, viz.:—China 4-4 cargo, \$5 to \$5.50; 5-4 cargo, \$5.50 to \$6; 6-4 cargo, \$6.50 to \$7; 4-4 contract, \$8 to \$12; 5-4 contract, \$9 to \$14; 6-4 contract, \$11 to \$16.

RICE.—Imports from Jan. 1st to Oct. 16th: China, 22,326,695 lbs., 23,487 packages; Siam, 3,637,783 lbs.; Batavia, 110,271 lbs. The Cotherstone's cargo of Siam, recleaned, was offered at public auction, on the 25th Oct., on 60 days' credit. Of the entire offering of 3,000 mats and 2,000 bags, only 250 packages were disposed of, and those at the low price of \$4 17½ per 100 lbs. duty paid: the balance withdrawn for lack of purchasers. Otherwise we note sales, in lots, of 10,000 mats China at 5½c. to 6½c., and 1,500 bags recleaned Siam, the balance of a cargo per Albany at \$5 5 per 100 lbs.

SUGAR.—Imports from Jan. 1st to Oct. 16th: Manila, 15,383,622 lbs.; China, 1,633,400 lbs., 60 packages; Batavia, 1,659,457 lbs.; Siam, 40,133 lbs. Imports include the John Banks' cargo of 900 tons from Manila to the California Refinery. The sales embrace the cargo of the Wave Queen from Bangkok, 5,400 packages, say 750,000 lbs. Siam, to the San Francisco Refinery upon terms withheld. At auction, upon sixty days' credit, 214 bags Siam, clayed, light colour, at 9c. to 9½c.; also, 113 bags very dark Siam for refining purposes, at 5c.—all ex Cotherstone, from Bangkok. Quotations: China, 9c. to 10c.; Manila, 7c. to 8c. per lb.

TIN.—Sales have been effected of 120 pigs Banca on private terms current quotation for Banca is 40c. per lb.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 12, at San Francisco, from Colombo, Voyager; 20, from Batavia, Anna; from Bangkok, Wave Queen; 21, at Boston, from Manila, Sooloo; 23, at San Francisco, from Manila, John Banks, 25, at New York, from Shanghai, Tycoon; 29, at San Francisco, from Yokohama, Letitia; 31, at New York, from Singapore, Kingdom of Belgium; Nov. 2, from Manila, Endeavour; 4, at San Francisco, from Manila, Portinscale; 12, at New York, from Manila, Her Majesty.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 13, for Hong Kong, from San Francisco, Nellie Abbott; from Boston, Mutlah; 25, from San Francisco, Galatea.

LOADING.—At New York, for Shanghai, Benefactor.

LONDON PRICES CURRENT.

IMPORTS.			STOCKS.			STOCKS.			STOCKS.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
CANES, Bamboo—each	0	0 1/2	0 2 1/2								
Malacca ...	0	1 1/2	0 10								
Partridge ...	0	1	0 4 1/2								
Tonkin ...	0	0 1/2	0 1 1/2								
COFFEE, in bond per cwt.				25,258 tons							
(Duty 3d. per lb.)											
Ceylon											
Native, fine bold ...	56	0	56 6								
gd. and fine ord.	49	0	50 0								
small and ordinary ...	45	0	47 0								
Plantation, fine ...	88	0	91 0								
fine middling ...	82	0	87 0								
good middling ...	76	6	81 0								
middling ...	67	6	75 6								
fin. ord. to low mid.	59	0	67 0								
mixed and triage ...	30	0	57 0								
Batavia, yellow ...	65	0	74 0								
pale and mixed ...	46	0	63 0								
Sumatra ...	—	—	—								
Manilla ...	47	6	49 6								
Singapore ...	34	0	68 0								
COIR GOODS, per ton	s.	d.	s.	d.							
Rope, Ceylon ...	38	5	45 0								
ord. to fair ...	22	5	35 5								
Junk ...	—	—	—								
Fibre ...	4	0	—								
COTTON ...per lb.	s.	d.	s.	d.	60,768 bales						
Surat ...	0	6 1/2	0 10 1/2		2,935 bales						
Sawginned Dharw ...	0	8 1/2	0 10								
Madras, Tinnevely ...	0	8 1/2	0 9		12,697 bales						
North, and Westrn ...	0	7	0 8		30,969 bales						
Cocanada ...	0	7 1/2	0 8 1/2		11,508 bales						
Bengal and Rangoon	0	7	0 8 1/2								
Scinde ...	0	7 1/2	0 8								
China ...	—	—	—								
Egyptian ...	0	8 1/2	1 5								
Smyrna ...	0	8	0 10 1/2								
Sea Island ...	1	7	4 0								
Upland ...	0	10 1/2	0 11 1/2								
Mobile ...	0	10 1/2	0 11 1/2								
New Orleans ...	0	10 1/2	1 0								
CUTCH.				2,216 tons							
Pegu ...	24	6	25 0								
Straits ...	21	0	23 0								
DRUGS.											
Aloes, Hepatic, per cwt.	80	0	180 0								
Socotrine ...	120	0	300 0								
Aniseed, China Star ...	105	0	110 0		539 chests						
Beans, Tonquin, per lb.	1	0	1 6								
Camphor, per cwt.	—	—	—								
Japan ...	95	0	—		4,480 pkgs.						
China ...	—	—	—								
Cardamoms ...per lb.	—	—	—		153 chests						
Malabar, good ...	7	6	8 0								
inferior ...	5	9	7 0								
Ceylon ...	2	8	3 1								
Corosos Nuts, per cwt.	15	0	18 0								
Cassia Fistula ...	20	0	40 0								
China Root ...	27	0	35 0								
Colombo Root ...	—	—	—		2,036 packages						
Cubebs ...	36	0	39 0		1,524 bags						
Dragon's Blood ...	100	0	160 0		180 chests						
Galangal Root ...	15	0	20 0								
Gentian Root ...	19	0	—								
Ipecacuanha ...	5	3	5 6								
Isinglass, Brazil ...	2	8	4 1								
Tongue sort ...	3	2	5 1								
Penang ...	2	0	4 4								
Myrabolanes, per cwt.	8	0	15 6								
Musk ...per oz.	16	0	33 0								
Rhubarb ...per lb.	—	—	—		1,804 chests						
China, good and fine	2	9	3 5								
gd mid. to ord.	0	10	0 11								
Dutch trimd ...	10	0	—								
Saffron, Spanish ...	30	0	38 0								
Squills ...	0	1	0 2 1/2								
Tamarinds ...per cwt.	11	0	12 0								
East India ...	23	0	26 0								
Vanilla, large, per lb.	2	8	2 9		64 chests						
Vermillion, China ...	—	—	—								
ESSENTIAL OILS.											
Aniseed ...per lb.	8	6	8 9		90 cases						
Cassia ...	4	10	5 0		586 cases						
Cinnamon ...per oz.	1	0	4 6								
Citronel ...	0	2 1/2	0 2 1/2								
fine ...	0	3	0 3 1/2								
Clove ...per lb.	2	7	—								
Lemon ...	4	6	7 0								
Lemongrass ...per oz.	0	4 1/2	0 4 1/2								
Mace, expressed ...	0	1	0 2 1/2								
Nutmeg ...	0	4	0 8 1/2								
Orange ...per lb.	5	0	7 0								
Patchouli ...per oz.	6	0	—								
Orris Root ...per cwt.	38	0	44 0								
DYE STUFFS.											
Galls, Buss. bl. per cwt.	85	0	98 0								
in sorts ...	65	0	75 0								
white ...	60	0	52 0		4,721 pkgs.						
China ...	62	0	53 0								
Japan ...	60	0	52 0								
Sticklac, Siam per cwt.	45	0	61 0								
Madder Root ...	—	—	—								
Bombay ...	40	0	50 0								
Orchella, Angola ...	60	0	65 0								
Bombay ...	—	—	—								
Turneric ...per cwt.	20	6	21 0		1,243 tons						
Madras ...	12	0	35 0								
Malabar ...	12	0	13 0								
Java ...	19	0	20 0								
China ...	30	0	40 0		3,569 tons						
AMBIER.											
Bales ...per cwt.	15	9	16 6								
Cubes ...	18	6	21 6								
GUMS ...per cwt.	£	s.	£	s.							
Arabic ...	—	—	—								
E. I. fine pale ...	3	18	4 2								
sorts, mid. to fine	3	5	3 16		3,586 pkgs.						
garblings ...	2	0	3 0								
Asafoetida, com. to gd.	1	3	4 5		59 packages						
Benjamin, Siam, 1st	—	—	—								
and 2nd ...	—	—	—		1,493 pkgs.						
Sumatra, 1st and 2nd	8	15	10 15								
do. third ...	—	—	—								
GUMS.											
Copal, Angola red ...	£	s.	£	s.	1,495 packages						
Manila ...	1	10	2 2 1/2								
Dammar, Batavia, pale	4	13	4 15								
Straits ...	4	8	—		1,229 packages						
Gamboge, pkd. pipe...	16	0	16 2 1/2		114 packages						
GUTTA PERCHA.											
genuine ...per lb.	1	6	3 6		146 tons						
HEMP ...per ton	£	s.	£	s.							
Sisal ...	45	0	50 0		912 tons						
Manila, fair roping ...	59	0	—								
do., Boluzan ...	65	0	—								
China, grass ...	130	10	—								
HIDES.											
Sourabaya & Batavia											
Ox and cow hides,											
dry, best, 6lb. to	s.	d.	s.	d.							
10lb. ...	0	8	0 9 1/2								
Seconds ...	0	7	0 7 1/2								
Thirds ...	0	4	0 6								
Buffalo hides, yellow,											
best, 17lb. to 22lb.	0	6 1/2	0 7 1/2								
Seconds ...	0	5 1/2	0 6								
Thirds ...	0	3 1/2	0 4 1/2								
Dark, best, 20lb. to											
28lb. ...	0	5 1/2	0 6 1/2								
Seconds ...	0	4 1/2	0 5 1/2								
Singapore, Phang, &c.											
Ox and cow hides,											
dry, best, 6lb. to											
10lb. ...	0	8 1/2	0 10								
Seconds & Thirds	0	6 1/2	0 9 1/2								
Buffalo hides, best,											
20lb. to 36lb.	0	5 1/2	0 6 1/2								
Seconds ...	0	4 1/2	0 5 1/2								
Manila.											
Buffalo hides, best,											
18lb. to 27lb.	0	4	0 5								
Seconds ...	0	3 1/2	0 4 1/2								
HORNS, BUFFALO,											
per cwt.	19	6	41 0								
Singapore, 2 1/2 lb. to 4 lb.	35	0	47 0								
INDIGO.											
Manila ...	—	—	—		10,852 chests						
Bengal ...	5	6	10 2								
INDIA RUBBER, pr lb.											
Assam and Pegu ...	0	9	1 2		292 tons						
Penang and Java ...	1	3	1 6								
JAPAN WAX.											
Sauceur ...	77	6	—								
Block ...	—	—	—		</						

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From.	At.
Nov 10	Tanaro	Bolbo	Singapore	Marseilles
— 13	Avery	Hill	Colombo, &c.	London.
— 15	Falcon	Dunn	Foochow.	Do.
— 15	Serica	Watt	Do.	Do.
— 15	Guinevere	Spowatt	Yokohama, &c.	Do.
— 15	Golden Spur	Ronald	Shanghai	Do.
— 15	Sarah Anderson	Dickie	Bangkok	Falmouth
— 15	Doune Castle	—	Singapore	Liverpool
— 14	Iron Crown	—	Rangoon.	Do.
— 12	Alexandrina	Sangster	Manila	Queenstown
— 12	Lady Elma Bruce	Owens	Rangoon.	Do.
— 14	Madre e Figlia	—	Do.	Do.
— 14	Tre Sorelle	—	Basseln	Do.
Oct 17	Macao	Morales	China	Aquidilla
Nov 15	Black Prince	Ingils	Foochow, &c.	Deal
— 15	I-abella	Mauer	Rangoon.	Falmouth
— 15	J. A. Gripenstedt	—	Basseln	Liverpool
— 14	Matterhorn	—	Akyab	Falmouth
— 15	Nyassa	—	Singapore	Liverpool
— 15	Lady Douglas	—	Rangoon	Do.
— 12	Halden	Eckstein	Do.	Bremerhaven
Nov 17	Chillingham	Darke	Hong Kong &c.	London
— 16	Maxima	—	Penang	Deal
— 15	Glentilt	Lewis	Rangoon	Falmouth
— 16	Athole	Gorley	Sourabaya	Deal
— 17	Sisters	Clapoth	Galle, &c.	London
— 16	Amur	Gyllenpalm	Hong Kong	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For.	From
Nov 13	Great Basses	Beth	Galle	London
— 13	Rocket (str.)	Rosser	Shanghai	Lowestoft*
— 13	Deerhound	Carlin	Do.	London
— 16	Martin	Dall	Cardiff & Hg. Kong.	Do.
— 16	Susanna Johanna	—	Japan	Holland
— 16	Carmelita and Ida	Jensen	Singapore	Cardiff
— 11	Australle	Lukas	Batavia	Amsterdam
— 16	China	—	Shanghai	Shields

* After repairing.

(See Commercial Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.)

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Yokohama: Ziba, Eleanor, Eliza Shaw, Black Watch. For Newchwang: Walton. For Shanghai: Huntley Castle, Kaisow, Windhover, Helen Nicholson, Whiteadder, Spindrift, Taeping, Whinfell, Falcon, Serica. For Hong Kong and Canton: Maunelita. For Hong Kong: Guinevere, Sir Lancelot, Taitsing, Belted Will, Black Prince, Burdwan. For Bangkok: Wild Curlew. For Singapore: Frances. For Singapore and Penang: Volunteer. For Penang: Benvoirlich. For Batavia and Sourabaya: New Brunswick. For Colombo: Boyne, Granville, Prince Alfred, River Indus. For Colombo, &c.: Queen of Devon, Golden Fleece. For Galle: Ardbeg.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Yokohama: Caractacus. For Shanghai: Andromeda. For Hong Kong: Lily of Devon. For Singapore: Clifton, Lizzy. For Manila: Loyola, Olano, Estrella. For Batavia and Soura-

baya: Hans. For Mauritius, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Achilles (str.).

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Nagasaki: Eastern Isles (str.). For Shanghai: Cutty Sark. For Singapore: Lochleven Castle. For Penang: Annie Braginton, Nyassa. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: County of Berwick. For Colombo: Gateside. For Colombo, &c. (via the Suez Canal): Afrique (str.).

SPOKEN.

BAMIAN (ship), Liverpool to Shanghai, Sept. 24, 35 N., 27 W.
W. H. HASELDEN, Colombo to London, Nov. 8, 45 N., 27 W.
OCEAN GEM, London (?) to Yokohama, Sept. 8, 5 N., 107 E.
CORSAIR, London to Japan, Oct. 13, 6 N., 24 W.
MAGELLAN, from Foochow, Sept. 19, off the Macclesfield Bank.
ST. MAGNUS, Colombo to London, Sept. 16, 26 S., 51 E.
DELFT, Padang to Rotterdam, Sept. 19, 29 S., 40 E.
EDOUARD AND MARIA, Padang to Amsterdam, Sept. 28, off Cape St. Francis.
MARIANNA, (Dut. bq.), Hg Kg to New York, Sept. 28, off Cape St. Francis.
CERES (Dut. bq.), Macao to Bremerhaven, Sept. 30, off Cape of Good Hope.
RACHEL, Singapore to Marseilles, Sept. 15, 25 S., 53 E.
WEYMOUTH, Shanghai to London, July 29, 16 N., 129 E.
DECAPOLIS, Shanghai to London, Aug. 27, 11 S., 121 E.
KORTENAAR, Batavia to Rotterdam, Sept. 28, 35 S., 25 E.
FLORA MARIE (Dutch barque), Macao to Falmouth, Oct. 13, 16 S., 7 W.
SUSANNA JOHANNA, Newcastle to Yokohama, Nov. 8, off Scilly.
NEDERLAND (Dutch bq.), Batavia to Schiedam, Sept. 21, 31 S., 12 E.
ARRACAN (French bq.), Penang to Bordeaux, Oct. 4, 13 S., 9 W.
BRITISH CROWN, Shields to Singapore, Sept. 25, 5 S., 28 W.
ZEPHYR, Manila to New York, Sept. 7, 31 S., 14 E.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Since our last issue berth freights to the Eastern Ports have ruled about the same; in coal freights from the Northern outports rates in a few instances rule a trifle higher, but business continues very dull.

Current rates of freight for vessels on the berth:—To Yokohama: 32s. 6d. weight, 30s. meast. To Nagasaki: 45s. weight or meast. To Shanghai: 40s. weight, 35s. meast. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight, 27s. 6d. meast. To Batavia: 25s. weight, 30s. meast. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meast. To Ceylon: 20s. to 25s. weight, 20s. meast. At New York to China: \$12 to \$15 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne per keel.—For Yokohama: £2. For Shanghai: £2 1s. For Singapore: £2 5s. For Galle: £2 3s. From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea per ton.—For Hong Kong: £1 10s. For Saigon: £1 5s. For Singapore: £1 5s. For Galle: £1 8s.

CASUALTIES.

The Blair Athol, Pearson, from Shields to Singapore, put into Falmouth, Nov. 18, with loss of anchor and chain. The Bedfordshire, Langford, from Cardiff to Singapore, which was reported Nov. 8 as having put back to Cardiff for repairs, had her hawsepipes, sheer streak, and part of covering board carried away by her chain having got foul of some wreck whilst she was at anchor in Penarth Roads, Nov. 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At TENERIFFE.—Oct. 27, Nestor (str.), Drenning, from Liverpool and left for Mauritius, Singapore, China &c.

At MADRIRA.—Oct. 17, Bangkok (str.), Haffenden, from the Clyde, and left for Singapore.

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NOTICE.—THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on under the style of "Shortrede and Co." was this day purchased by the undersigned, in whose name and by whom it will henceforth be conducted, and to whom all outstanding accounts owing to the said business are to be paid.

Hong Kong, Aug. 15, 1867. CHAS. A. SAINT.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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Yokohama ...	Ziba ...	A1 13 yr.	W.I.D.	Nov. 25
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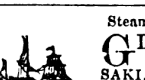


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THE LONDON & CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE ELEVENTH Vol. of this JOURNAL commenced on the 4th of January, 1869. The Subscription for three numbers per month is 30s. per annum, including Postage, and to the Export Supplement 12s. extra. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line. Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

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